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Hotel accommodation problems at Munich's Olympics

Munich's future will stand and fall on its gastronomic offerings," This advice was given to hoteliers and landlords in the Olympic city by Burgomaster Albert Bayerle.

The bed and board situation in and around Munich must be strictly controlled if visitors to the city in 1972 when the Olympics take place are to be lodged in satisfactory accommodation. It is planned to have full lists of accommodation available at a central office in Munich. Every hotel and boarding house has been asked to put at least half of its accommodation at the disposal of the central office and will be allowed to reserve the other half of its beds either for Olympic visitors or for "regular" clients.

In Mexico at the 1968 Olympics every hotel had to put 92 per cent of its accommodation at the disposal of the Olympic organisers.

Every country of the world can now set up its own agency for Olympic bookings. But it is only possible for people to book a ticket if they arrange accommodation at the same time, or have already done so.

The central office in Munich will carry out all its organisational work with the help of a computer. Full payment must be made by Olympic visitors before 1 October 1971, that is to say almost a year before the Olympics start, and the money will be passed on to hotel and guest house proprietors.

One hotelier greeted this decision saying: "If you have to put your money on the table straight away you choose more carefully than if you are just booking by letter."

The pre-payment system for the Oberammergau Passion Play has involved an avoidance of so-called blind bookings on the part of travel agencies and private travel agents. And in Munich the strict connection between booking tickets and reserving beds, (a system practised in Tokyo at the Olympics, should prevent a chaotic invasion of people with nowhere to go.

No less than two million paying spectators are expected in Munich. About one in ten of these will want to or have to find overnight accommodation. But only one in a hundred will be able to find a room in the Olympic city itself.

Before the Games 17,500 hotel beds and accommodation for 7,500 people in other places will be arranged. At the moment Munich is experiencing an unparallelled boom in hotel building. In the Olympic year alone four luxury hotels, each with over 1,000 beds are to be opened.

A large number of the new hoteliers will be from abroad and this has really shaken up the native Munich landlords from their sweet sleep.

They are accusing municipal authorities of acting against their interests, by encouraging foreign competition. There will be 8,802 new hotel beds arranged since 1968 and before the 1972 Olympics. They are saying now that the goldrush atmosphere should be quietened down.

Burgomaster Bayerle's answer is that the local hoteliers have had it easy up till now and it is about time they looked to their laurels.

Dr Alexander Euler, head of the Traffic Section of the Olympic organising committee, too, did not pull his punches: "We have had the impression up till now that many of you were filled with almost exclusively parochial Bavarian interests," he said.

But Dr Euler did not neglect to give Munich landlords a little encouragement for 1972. He explained that the best accommodation would be required for 6,000 official guests. 4,500 cooperators on the culture scheme and 1,000 participants in the congress.

Hoteliers' Association head Herr Stengel said: "Munich's good reputation is at stake. If there is not 100 per cent cooperation the world's press will go to town on us long before the Olympics."

The question of prices is still open. Landlords and hoteliers are asked to make known their prices to the central committee before June this year. Alexander Euler has asked all members of the catering industry not to exploit this opportunity for bumping up their prices.

But a roaring trade has already started. Munich newspapers are already carrying several adverts worded: "Wanted: private room for 1972 Olympics. Price no object."

Research has shown that several people inserting these adverts hope to secure accommodation not for themselves but to be sub-let in two years' time at fantastic prices.

(Hannoversche Presse, 22 January 1970)

Increased aviation accidents

Last year 69 people were killed and 124 injured in 194 accidents in civil aviation in this country, according to the Federal Aviation Authority in Brunswick.

In 1968 there were 135 accidents, 52 deaths and 108 injuries.

The 1969 accidents involved 118 private aircraft, sixty gliders, five helicopters, five motor-assisted gliders, two balloons and four parachutists.

(DIE WELT, 15 January 1970)

Sports proficien[cy] badges oversea[s]

Albert Lepa of Hanover, the Fe[deral] Republic Sports League's ma[n in] charge, has registered a new re[cord] number of German sports profici[ency] badges gained by candidates abroad.

Last year 915 successful attemp[ts to] meet the requirements in vari[ous] disciplines were reported from [...] countries. The total number of sp[orts] proficiency badges taken abroad [since] 1952 is now 5,846 and they have [been] awarded to candidates in 39 countries.

In 1969 Italy, with 238 badges, head[ed] the list again, followed by Argenti[na] with 169, South-West Africa, with [...] Canada, with 57, and Australia, with [...] badges.

In nearly every case the initiative ca[me] frm German sports clubs or masters [at] German schools abroad.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeit[ung] für Deutschland, 17 January [1970])

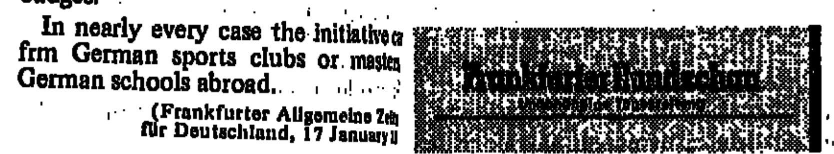
The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 24 February 1970
Ninth Year - No. 411 - By air

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East Bloc policy continues to be thorn-strewn



Premature though he must feel it to have been, Chancellor Brandt will be compelled by the logic of his own Eastern policy to accept in some form or other GDR Premier Stoph's offer to negotiate.

The new Federal government has taken on a heavy burden. Having entered the fray as a Cabinet of domestic reforms, the Chancellor and his Ministers are up to their eyes in foreign and German policy problems.

Twenty years of opportunities missed, a servere encumbrance in itself, are laden with the full weight of the unfortunate results of poor German politics in this century.

Willy Brandt and his colleagues are at the outset of a long and thorny road. They will have to scratch at mountains of rubble with their bare hands. They have nothing but the hope, as Helmut Allardt, this country's ambassador in Moscow, put it, that not only slugs but also a few patches of fresh green grass will come to light.

The entire unpleasant and risk-fraught operation is, to crown it all, accompanied by the scorn of those responsible for the extent of the whole messy business.

As the Federal government inches slowly forward the spectre of Rapallo is paraded in East Berlin. Elsewhere too suspicions are voiced as each hour that Secretary of State Bahr spends with Foreign Minister Gromyko passes.

The Moscow talks, difficult enough in subject matter as it is, are rendered more difficult still by the mistrust of interested powers and forces not directly involved. In the circumstances one can but envy the Chancellor his calmness and the Foreign Minister his cheerfulness.

The GDR is no doubt in a hurry because the Moscow talks are not progressing so badly as expected (or hoped).

The appearance of Foreign Minster Gromyko at a dinner given by this country's ambassador, the late-night trip to Moscow airport by influential Deputy Foreign Minister Semyonov merely to welcome this country's Foreign Minister Scheel as a stopover guest and the interest shown in Chancellor Brandt's Secretary of State by none other than Soviet Premier Kosygin may not indicate the success of the talks but they do reveal interest in their continuation.

What is more, Secretary of State Duckwitz was able at least to outline the lines of argument to be expected at the forthcoming talks in Warsaw.

This was all too much for East Berlin, which had orginally intended awaiting the outcome of the Moscow talks with cool reserve.

The GDR is a state and aims at establishing full diplomatic ties with the Federal Republic. Yet it bears witness to a distinct lack of diplomacy towards the Federal Chancellor, ordering him to government house with a generous choice between two dates.

This is definitely not the done thing in diplomatic contacts between foreign power. Either the intention is to snub the other side from the word go or the two sides are old friends between whom form is of no consequence.

Let us assume the latter is the case and that Herr Stoph views the Chancellor as a colleague of the same nationality with whom less formality is called for than with foreign statesmen.

There is, incidentally, a certain logic in the GDR's argument that negotiations on equal terms and without discrimination amount to mutual recognition on equal terms.

Even under the new government utmost caution is exercised in respect of recognition of East Berlin. New tongue-twisters and legal terms are continually invented.

The legal frontier is Basic Law and the point where the status and security of West Berlin are endangered. Recognition presupposes commitment to the common nation and a clear and secure status for West Berlin. All else is shadow-boxing from the past. *Karl-Hermann Flach*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 February 1970)

Brandt welcomed in Denmark

The succession of foreign visits undertaken by Chancellor Brandt — first Paris, then Copenhagen and shortly Washington and Oslo — is mainly intended to bolster his Eastern Bloc policy by gaining allied support.

It was clear from the word go that Herr Brandt could count on Copenhagen's support, but Hilmar Baunsgaard, Premier of the Danish coalition government went, perhaps, a step further in stating that Denmark proposed, in the wake of all-European detente moves to make a contribution of its own provided the government felt the prospects were reasonable.

Willy Brandt's visit to Copenhagen also helped to clarify relations between Nordek, the Scandinavian customs union, and the EEC. The Chancellor's warning against transferring sovereign rights to a supranational Scandinavian body were evidently heeded in the Danish capital.

The Danish Premier expressly emphasised that the Common Market had absolute priority as far as Denmark was concerned — and all that that entailed in economic and political terms.

Never has the Danish Premier been so unambiguously pro-Common Market. This must be rated as a definite success of the Chancellor's visit.

(DIE WELT, 16 February 1970)



Walter Scheel (right) was met at Moscow Airport during a stopover on route to India by the deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Semyonov (middle) and State Secretary Egon Bahr (left). (Photo: AP)

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's visit to India



Deputy Foreign Minister Semyonov's cordial welcome during Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's stopover on the way to India and the accompanying criticism of his Asian trip by *Tass* bear witness to a certain ambiguity in present Soviet policy towards Bonn.

At the moment anything is possible, and Soviet criticism of Asian visits by West German politicians is, heaven knows, nothing new.

It is due not only to the Soviet view that as a semi-Asian power it has a certain duty to keep an eye on its own back yard. The Kremlin is also well aware that Asian upheavals and developments could be of crucial importance for the future of mankind.

This is one of the reasons why Bonn carefully tends relations with India, the world's most populous democracy.

This country's development aid projects and investments are viewed in a sympathetic light in India because they conceal not world power interests but merely a politically relatively weak and thus harmless country.

Conflict with neighbouring Red China and Pakistan has, as it is, left India more dependent on the military assistance of the superpowers than can be to New Delhi's liking.

In solving the many social and economic problems aid from this country is welcomed by India not least in order to balance power. All cooperation is, of course, in Bonn's economic and political interest too.

India continues to be considered a key to the Third World. Its foreign policy stand remains the model of a considerable number of non-aligned countries.

This country's Foreign Minister must accordingly be at pains to convey first-hand information as to the attitude of the new Federal government, contradictory and confusing as it may appear from without, particularly as regards international recognition of the GDR.

So far India has been one of the countries that have allowed this country's new policy towards the Eastern Bloc a degree of leeway by virtue of their caution. In all probability it will remain among their number for the time being.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 14 February 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EEC should adopt Britain's agricultural subsidies

CHRIST UND WELT
Deutsche Wochenzeitung

Coordination of the common agricultural market has been brought to a successful conclusion in Brussels. Following one of the usual marathon sessions reservations on holding specific entry negotiations with Britain were also dropped.

These reservations were connected with subsidies for Italian tobacco. This fact is less laughable than might seem to be the case.

It proves that in the forthcoming negotiations with would-be members of the European Economic Community (EEC) major political solutions envisaged by The Hague might founder on apparent trivialities such as the price of Irish clover or Scottish mutton.

The Foreign Ministers of the Six propose to reach agreement on a joint approach towards Britain in March. A review of what the abbreviation EEC now stands for will probably be of assistance.

It cannot unreservedly be maintained that the end of the transition period provided for in the Rome treaties has been reached. The common market that was the goal of the treaties has by no means been achieved.

Even so, the imperfection of the present structure in relation to the eventual target of a free market for goods, services and capital need not be a disadvantage in the forthcoming talks with Britain.

When six countries have yet to reach full agreement on integration of their economic policies the addition of a seventh or eighth country does not represent too great a risk.

The EEC customs union has progressed furthest, but political consequences do not arise in the sense that British membership of the customs union would necessarily trigger off further integration.

History in the shape of the German *Zollverein* of the first half of the nineteenth century proves that a country such as the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg can be a member of the customs union without being politically integrated. On the other hand once-sovereign states such as the Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg, which politically had long formed part of the German Reich, chose not to join the customs union.

Not even the inclusion of Britain in the freedom of passage of people and capital, which in any case has not yet progressed all that far, would give rise to an additional political effect, excepting perhaps that workers, entrepreneurs and bankers would get to know one another better and discard national prejudice.

The same is true of industrial competition (Britain, too, has a Monopolies Commission) and transport and social welfare policy, for which only the beginnings of uniform regulations have been made within the Common Market.

Greater affinity to further-reaching political integration is to be found in policy on scientific research. Britain is famous for its technology and would be a welcome complement to EEC research institutions such as Euratom.

As research in both cases is conducted with the aid of government money, harmonisation of research policies would involve continual political bargaining between the governments concerned.

The obligation to integrate politically in an expanded EEC would increase only insofar as member-countries' sovereign rights were involved.

The most directly effective of these is the allocation of government funds. The more an economic community is concerned with the redistribution of public money the more intensive political contacts are bound to become.

This makes itself apparent in the key sector of forthcoming negotiations, the agricultural market, on which the first attempt to expand the Common Market ran aground in 1963.

In both the EEC and Great Britain considerable sums of taxpayers' money are paid out in agricultural subsidies every year in order to ensure that farmers have a reasonable income.

Agreement on a customs union, freedom of capital and labour movement and various other issues may well quickly be reached. They affect only the people and not the government finances of the countries concerned.

Surrender of sovereignty over the awarding of subsidies, on the other hand, will without question prove the crucial item on the negotiation agenda.

The Six and Britain have entirely different systems of agricultural subsidy. On the Continent produce is automatically bought, in Britain only as much as the market requires.

The difference between the negotiated price and the price on world markets is to the benefit of all concerned. Foodstuffs in Britain are often less than half the price paid by the Common Market consumer.

The EEC would be well advised to adopt the British system. Farmers are satisfied, there are no surplus mountains of butter and grain and for a number of agricultural products (oil seed, olive oil and hard grain) it already operates in the Common Market.

Common Market farmers, annoyed by the change in the system of agricultural subsidies, would have to be indemnified. One possibility would be to compensate them in the same way as landowners were paid off in the nineteenth century when serfdom was abolished.

The farmers' claim to subsidies that now amount to no less than 12,000 million Marks a year would be capitalised and paid out in the form of an annuity.

Adoption of the British system of agricultural policy common sense would also defuse the newly-created problem of financial sovereignty of the Common Market. Britain will certainly be more disposed to participate in a joint EEC budget provided it remains a reasonable and controllable size.

If the EEC retains its present agricultural support system subsidies will rise to unforeseen levels. Britain has little interest in financial adventures the outcome of which is uncertain, particularly after recent experiences. What is more, the money problem would prove the ruin of the policy of European integration.

Paul C. Martin
(CHRIST UND WELT, 13 February 1970)

French Middle East policy

President Pompidou considers fr[...] his country's foreign policy to b[...] much the President's prerogative as his predecessor, General de Gaulle. Ini[...]ly a past master in domestic politics, Pompidou has taken time to gain an e[...] acquaintance with foreign policy.

At no stage has foreign policy been[...] to its own devices, though, but in the f[...] few months of President Pompido[...] tenure it concentrated on immed[...] considerations such as European i[...]gration.

Since then French foreign policy [...] gained a further fulcrum: the Medi[...]ranean. Two interlinked factor, the poli[...]cal and military crisis in the Middle [...] and a general long-term Mediterra[...] policy, are involved.

The agreement to supply Libya [...] approximately a hundred aircraft [...]

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

shady kingpin of French policy. As Li[...] made the first approach M. Pompidou [...] able to comply regardless of the bad [...] in which France appeared as a result.

A foothold on the southern coast [...] teh Mediterranean outweighed the [...] equal terms with the Maghreb than [...] some time, too. King Hassan of Moro[...] has paid an unofficial visit to P[...] thereby ending the cold spell in relati[...] between the two countries that se[...] with the abduction of Mehdi Ben B[...]

The Spanish Foreign Minister re[...] paid Paris an official visit. France's Mi[...] bomber was one of the subjects discus[...] – with express reference to the Medi[...]ranean.

France's Mediterranean policy is on [...] move. The situation will soon be clea[...] Foreign Minister Schumann recently s[...]ed. M. Schumann is by no means [...] cypher. France is no longer making [...]cursions all over the world as it did dur[...] the sixties. It is pursuing a foreign po[...] appropriate to its own potential.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 February 19[...])

No government that retains even the slightest trace of self-respect, holding the obligation to protect the lives and health of its citizens oand guests to be self-evident, can tolerate its territory being the scene of no-holds-barred underground fighting.

World proscription of acts of terrorism on neutral territory needed

Regardless whether Arab terrorists throw bombs into buses and waiting-rooms or Croatian nationalists shoot Yugoslav Communists the Federal Republic of Germany cannot allow its laws broken in the inhuman furtherance of a conflict in which it is not involved.

A country in which foreign underground fighters are free to shoot and bomb retains but a travesty of its sovereignty.

Sentiments such as these are easily voiced in the heat of justified indignation. It is a good deal more difficult to suggest considered and specific measures to put matters right.

The culprits react so irrationally that conventional security and countermeasures are well wide of the mark. What is more, the international or at least European solidarity needed well and truly to end this state of affairs does not exist.

We are left facing the shameful fact that verbiage was all that followed the terrorist attacks at Rome, Athens and Zurich airports and that little more can be expected to follow the bombing at Munich airport.

Little, neutral Switzerland has, of course, defied heavy pressure in trying and sentencing the culprits and the same will no doubt occur in this country, but special security measures and harsh sentences are of little use in dealing with political offenders who consciously risk their own lives.

This country's fairly liberal entry regulations for visitors from the Arab countries of the Middle East can be rigorously tightened up, airports with their colourful international atmosphere can be transformed into police barracks, technical aids such as the weapon detector can be installed and Israeli and Arab flights routed to different airports but terrorists who are prepared to risk their lives will continue to notch up the occasional "success."

Arab governments tolerate the activities of competing underground organisations, partly under heavy pressure, in other cases with the best will in the world. It will not be easy to make all these governments responsible for the acts of terrorism. Joint action by some or all international airlines is the only possibility of bringing pressure to bear.

The threat of a total ban on air traffic with countries from whose territory such attacks are launched would be bound to have consequences, but not even IATA has succeeded in taking a single specific measure.

Business is still too good to risk spoiling on account of a few human lives. As long as the great powers continue for obvious reasons to pump th Middle Eastern crisis area full of explosives they too can hardly be expected to give proof of humanity.

Even so it is to be hoped that the Federal government will not play down the Munich bombing as an unfortunate incident for fear of jeopardising what are basically reasonable attempts to improve relations with the Arab world.

A few tough words from the government spokesman cannot be the end of the matter. Bonn ought to consult its allies and neighbours and at least attempt to launch a solidarity campaign. If it proves a failure let it at least be seen to be the responsibility of other countries and their ice-cold self-interest.

Arab governments and the more moderate wings of the liberation movement should at least realise that the bombs and bullets that mutilate peaceful people on neutral ground ruin any prospects of success their international public relations might have had.

Karl-Hermann Flach
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 February 1970)



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■ POLITICS

CDU searches for a long-term strategy

The CDU-party executive headquarters in Nassestrasse, Bonn, has to date led a remarkable, shadowy existence.

Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was once there for Christmas celebrations but his successors Ludwig Erhard and Kurt Georg Kiesinger never set foot in the headquarters.

Nothing has changed substantially since the Christian Democrats and the Christian Social Union have been in Opposition.

Whereas the parliamentary party has already formed a planning staff and designed a stategic concept for parliamentary work there is not yet any sign of the party actively sallying forth apart from the announcements of Secretary-General Bruno Heck at the Mainz Party Conference about which delegates so enthused.

This is to change now. With some delay Heck has cast the die and formulated personal requirements. The new national party secretary is 41-year-old Rüdiger Göb. He succeeds Konrad Kraske. He is already preparing the way to begin his duties in Nassestrasse and will be in office from 1 April.

From Arthur Rathke, the press spokesman, who has been transferred to Kiel, Willi Weiskirch, editor-in-chief of the Catholic periodical *Mann in der Zeit* has taken on the office in Nassestrasse.

Rüdiger Göb has followed a good reputation which he will have to live up to. He is reputed to be an organisational expert.

He is a lawyer, born in Berlin, son of a civil servant, bred in Southern Germany. In 1960 he became chief business executive of the Federal Republic Municipal Assembly. In the same year he joined the CDU.

In the Municipal Assembly he met the young Minister Lücke and later handed over to him the duty of building up the departments of town and country planning and municipal administration in the Ministry of the Interior.

Lücke's successor, Ernst Benda, assigned Göb to be head of the powerful central department of the Ministry and called on him to work on basic questions of domestic policy and produce plans for administrative reform.

Göb is the sort of man who has surprisingly many sides to his nature. He says of himself that he finds it quite impossible to have only one thing at a time on his plate. In his ministerial position he showed that he is not prepared simply to take over old ideas wholesale.

He reorganised his department putting it on a managerial and teamwork basis. Göb said: "There is to be only one hierarchy, the hierarchy of arguments."

He always felt himself to be a political official for whom engagement in party matters was self-evident.

He cooperated on various CDU committees and sat in on the central commission for the Berlin programme, on which he contributed valuable information on the themes of planning and municipal administration.

It was equally as self-evident for him that he should quit the Ministry last autumn when the government changed. Without grumbling Göb took his leave of Minister Horst Dieter Genscher.

Suddenly thown in to involuntary inactivity Göb could not remain idle for long. He formed a private planning organisation for siting advice and public relations. In January he gave Heck his agreement to be appointed national party secretary.

Meantime Göb is considering how this department can be reorganised. It is enlightening to study what re-structuring is necessary in the machinery of a party that after twenty years in government becomes the Opposition.

Rüdiger Göb is considering planning the party headquarters on the lines of staff groups. He sees his role as being that of manager, as that of the man who organises the flow and the process of decision-making. This means that he must coordinante party work, bring mumicipal and general elections under one unified point of view even though the responsibilities involved differ and he must organise a massive recruitment campaign. Göb sees as one of his most important duties as channelling the stream of information, that, is to say creating an information system which injects information from outside into the party mechanism and takes case of the reverse process in which party information is distributed to the world outside.

Among his middle-term projects Göb includes a strategic programme which, with great self-confidence he says, will give the CDU/CSU a chance of winning the 1973 elections. This plan should, all being well, be completed by the end of this year. The pre-requisite is that the party find a party line that is tenable in the central government in Bonn and in the provincial assemblies.

First of all Bruno Heck plans to hold a situation conference every morning to discuss the day's work with his aides.

It is significant that something of this nature has been lacking up till now. It is also interesting that quite independently in the parliamentary party similar thoughts have been expressed and pursued. The SPD has already put such a project into action. The CDU is, however, of a mind to make up lost ground. The CDU party headquarters used to be mainly a nerve centre which took impulse from the Federal states, be they good or bad, and processed them.

Bruno Heck and Rüdiger Göb obviously want to turn the tables and make the HQ the centre for beaming out impulses. This is a policy that is essential for an Opposition party.

It goes without saying that this will not solve all the problems of the party. If Rüdiger Göb succeeds in building up an operational apparatus, and he has the talent for this, it will be up to the party leaders to find the right way ahead. Not until the 1973 election campaign will we see if the two have grown up together in a functional way.

If it is true what leading CDU politicians are saying that as Opposition party the CDU has suddenly won sympathy and support which they lacked as government parties, then the 1973 election battle could be a thrilling duel between two parties with a new lease of life.

Klaus Rudolf Dreher
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 February 1970)

New CDU national party secretary Rüdiger Göb (Photo: DIE WELT)

Sixth Theodor Heuss Prize awarded

In the presence of Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel the Theodor Heuss Prize was recently awarded for the sixth time in Munich.

The Prize went to a Freiburg institution for the proctection of democracy. This institution had undertaken a non-violent and matter-of-fact stand against right-wing extremist groups and in the citation it states that it had set an outstanding example of responsible initiatives and democratic civil courage.

Attorney Barbara Just-Dahlmann from Mannheim and the Federal Republic Aid Society for the Mentally Handicapped were each awarded a Theodor Heuss medal. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 February 1970)

Bundestag handbook reflects subtle changes of viewpoint

The record of parliamentary literary parsimony is not broken in the handbook of the new Bundestag.

Three and a half printed lines comprising only thirty words were sufficient in the previous Bundestag for a CDU member from Oldenburg to write his curriculum vitae.

The example of brevity and sweetness of this member from Lower Saxony has set a precedent.

In the new "Official Handbook of the Bundestag" there is a continued and heightened trend for avoiding wordiness when describing one's own past life.

This new handbook will not be available for a few more weeks. The print has been set up, the proofs read, and the printing machines prepared, but the Bundestag has got a little behind schedule with arranging the binding.

For the sake of verisimilitude the trend towards brevity that was clearly seen in the last handbook is being continued in this one and even extended.

Members have realised that this is where image-making begins. With this handbook they can boost their image.

In the past many of the pictures of Bundestag members looked as though they had been dug up from some carefully preserved family archives, without much care. But in the latest edition first-class portrait pictures are the vogue.

One classic example of the new idea is Rainer Barzel whose CDU/CSU unpredictably slipped from government to Opposition. His is a living picture, a picture with action as experts say, seeming to speak directly at one and showing Barzel baring his teeth (amicably, of course).

Symbols of fashion in the sketches of curricula vitae are not to be seen in this legislative period, however.

In 1957 many members of the Bundestag suddenly started remembering biographical data of their period of military service. This was at the time when national service was introduced.

Many members suddenly thought it was in very good taste to name their rank on discharge and say on which front they had fought.

In this respect Erich Mende has always been an exception. As far back as 1949 he announced defiantly that he had been a soldier in the Wehrmacht and attained the rank of regimental commander.

A strange curiosity has suddenly come to light. Up till 1961 Mende state that he had twice been wounded, but from this time onwards – the time of the FDP collapse in the face of Konrad Adenauer – Mende all of a sudden remembered a third wound.

There was much talk in 1953 when, in the second handbook Herbert Wehner talked about his membership of this country's Communist Party (KPD) and has exile in Moscow. He has stuck rigidly to this. Now in the handbook there is mention of his time as a member of the Lower Saxony provincial assembly, reminding only the initiated that Wehner turned from the KPD in disappointment during the war.

The year 1957 is also notable in the history of the handbook. Adolf Arndt claimed that there had been some underhand practices in connection with the biographical details that he had supplied. But he took the consequences. On page ten of the handbook there was on this occasion neither picture nor biography of Arndt. The blank white page had only this to say: "Arndt, Dr Adolf – attorney, Bonn, Bundeshaus – Bavaria, SPD state lists."

In Willy Brandt's case the former profession has changed. Journalist has been replaced by Federal Chancellor. Kiesinger gives lawyer as his profession. He has not bothered to add "Federal Chancellor, retd."

It is a different matter with Theo Bland, (engineer), Bruno Heck (schoolmaster) and Hans Katzer (businessman). Instead of giving their professions they simply state: "Federal government minister, retd."

Franz Josef Strauss, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Hermann Höcherl, Ernst Benda and Herbert Wehner hid the fact that they have lost ministerial status in the midst of their entry in the handbook.

The new government ministers, mostly give their former professions and add their present office in Bonn.

Sometimes this reads rather cheekily. For instance: "Leber, Georg – bricklayer, Minister of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications."

And Holger Börner has not forgotten to add his former profession of trained builder along with his present position as State Secretary.

In the case of FDP member Josef Ertl it is obvious that alongside his present post of Minister of Agriculture he has added his former profession of senior agricultural adviser.

More than 150 photos and life histories are entered in a Bundestag handbook for the first time. Others, and certainly some of the more prominent entries have simply required to be re-set. Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Willy Brandt belonged to previous Bundestag assemblies.

The old books show Willy Brandt in a *Sturm und Drang* pose with a square chin jutting out.

The old photos of Kiesinger show clearly why evil tongues were able to call him "the Bundestag's Romy Schneider".

Siegfried Michael
(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 10 February 1970)

■ DEVELOPMENT AID

Bonn recognises importance of cultural affairs policy abroad



The birth of the United Nations cultural organisation Unesco 24 years ago was the result of the realisation that catastrophes like the Second World War could not be prevented by traditional methods of foreign policy alone.

"As wars have their origin in the mind of Man, the defence of freedom must also be established in the mind of Man. A peace based only on economic and political agreements between governments cannot enjoy the unanimous, lasting and honest assent of the nations. Peace must be built rather on the intellectual and moral solidarity of Man."

This clear-sighted sentence from the preamble to the charter founding Unesco has had as good as no influence on practical policy up till now however.

This also applies to the Federal Republic. For years its foreign policy has been based exclusively on military alliances and economic power.

Only recently has a change set in. As Foreign Minister, Willy Brandt differentiated between three pillars of foreign policy and gave culture the equal status it deserved.

Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Parliamentary State Secretary in the Foreign Office, recently expanded Brandt's thesis and stressed the need of cultural links between nations when he pleaded for a foreign policy determined not by abstract calculations by states but by the needs of society.

Cultural affairs policy abroad is therefore being expanded considerably beyond past levels. But the broad cross-section of the public in this country have not yet recognised the meaning behind this change of course and have the misgivings formulated by Werner Ross, director of the Goethe Institute, when he said, "Somehow the whole thing has the appearance of a noble and expensive sport that we participate in because others do but the value of which lies more in ideological speculation, and incalculable courting of sympathy and elevating feelings of making a contribution to culture than measurable political benefit."

Apart from this widespread false assessment behind the change there is the erroneous view that all culture policy abroad is concerned with is tours by orchestras, art exhibitions and the maintenance of schools.

There is a common belief that this could achieve something at best only in countries with the same cultural level as the Federal Republic. But, people say, ventures of this type are senseless in developing countries and are no more than a waste of money.

This may be true in as much as a jazz-band from this country registers a broader success in Africa than a string quartette and a football trainer meets with more enthusiasm than an artist and is thus better equipped to carry out the functions of a bridge-builder.

That alters nothing about our obligation to be represented in developing countries in the cultural sphere. Considerable sums must be invested to help the teaching of the German language, even though the results will not be seen for some time. Those who have mastered the German language can share in this country's spiritual life. They do not only know this country's position in current political and cultural issues, but they also understand it and can explain it to their fellow-countrymen. Can we afford to do without ambassadors of this type?

No, we cannot. And Bonn's cultural affairs policy abroad lays greatest stress on the dissemination of the German language. This country's schools abroad are no longer the main instruments in this as most developing countries are concerned with placing the whole educational system under their own direction.

For this reason teachers from this country are encouraged to work at foreign-run schools and train local German teachers both in their homeland and in the Federal Republic. Africa is a good example. Most effort is being made in the French-speaking countries where German was taught as an optional second language even during colonial rule.

Bonn had to act smartly in these countries when the Paris government withdrew all its German teachers back to France. The Federal Republic immediately developed a fifteen-year programme costing seventy million Marks to send further teachers to Africa and provide facilities to train German teachers on the continent. After the fifteen years it is hoped to replace teachers from this country by locals.

There was no German taught in African territories under British rule. The start here was accordingly more difficult. But here too there is a great inclination to break the one-sided cultural tie to the former colonial power. Demands for German language teaching are on the increase — and Bonn is meeting these within the framework of its financial programme.

But financial grounds sometimes frustrate the ambitions of states, both French and English-speaking, that wish to be included in the mainstream of this cultural activities for reasons of prestige. The government of Senegal had to be disappointed and a German Chair was established at the University of Abidjan in the Ivory Coast even though Senegal's President Leopold Senghor feels closely connected to German cultural life.

In making decisions of this type competition with the German Democratic Republic plays little part. There can be no talk of a true rivalry between the two German states in the sphere of culture policy abroad — apart from in a few countries like Sweden and Egypt where East Berlin really is working for the understanding of German culture and less for the political aims of the Socialist Unity Party.

Bonn has emphatically decided against the type of cultural propaganda usual in totalitarian regimes. Cultural life in this country is presented to the foreign public in all frankness with all its problems — nothing is falsified.

For the reason we can quote again the director of the Goethe Institute, "Foreign interest is not concentrated on German and Germany but on what is new, stimulating and exciting, things that they can compare with what they have in their own country and things that are entirely different. This includes the cooperative movement and Stockhausen, new sociology and theology, the National Democrats and the Socialist Students Union, the Book Fair and breweries."

GDR cultural propagandists on the other hand present their country in shining colours. This means that the Federal Republic embassies often have to give objective information on cultural life in the GDR.

Under present conditions it is doubtful whether there will ever be the minimum of cooperation betwee cultural affairs policies of the two Ge states.

The Foreign Office is hoping relaxation of the situation and is tak step in that direction by not g excited when individual teachers from GDR teach German with a politic vour.

Perhaps it will be possible one d cooperate with the GDR in this field similar way as with Austria and Swi land whose cultural presence abroa however extremely limited.

If the Federal Republic wishe strengthen the third pillar of its for policy this must have financial co quences. There has already been consid able progress compared with the e years. In 1952 the cultural departmen the Foreign Office had no more than million Marks at its disposal. And present annual budget of around millions will not be the last word sum allows no more than a continu of former policies, especially as b cuts in the last few years have limited the programme drastically first priority must be to catch up time.

More money for culture abroa

In the meantime the number of tas growing. It does not therefore seem cessive to increase the budget for cult affairs policy abroad by ten per c annually.

It is not easy to put this into practi Budget debates always examine clo the money allowed the Foreign Offi cultural affairs department. Succe possible only if the political aim is st more clearly than previously. It wo worth the trouble to hold a special de in the Bundestag to give wider publici the new importance of cultural af policy abroad. *Gerhard de Groo*
(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 6 February 1

This country's federal system needs urgent revision

FRICTION BETWEEN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND STATES MUST BE REDUCE

Peter Horn's father, a customs officer was transferred from the Federal state of Schleswig-Holstein to Hesse.

But his seventeen-year-old son, a grammar-school pupil had to stay behind in Kiel and rent a room. He had learnt Ancient Greek at his school as his third foreign language. But there were no facilities for this in Bad Homburg. Instead of the Iliad sixth-formers there read Molière's *Tartuffe*.

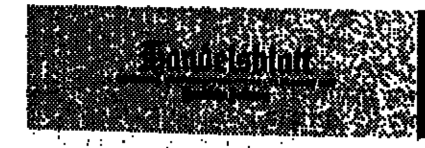
These inadequacies of our federal system have been criticised more and more frequently in recent times. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal Minister of the Interior, advocated a new federal organisation at a Bundestag committee meeting held recently in Berlin.

A Basic Law commission will now be set up and is to decide by the end of next year what aspects of the present constitution are to be revised.

Genscher recently repeated his criticism against the selfishness evident in this country's federal system when it came down to the question of who was responsible for what. Powers should now be distributed among the Federal states and the central government according to the demands made by the matter and situations.

The federal system has a long history in Germany. The German Empire established in 1871 was a federal state as was the Weimar Republic. But there were differences. The federal principle was far weaker in the Weimar Republic as the model was the modern state with central administration and parties.

The structure of the Federal Republic is mainly the work of the occupying powers. But it must not be overlooked that this was compatible with German interests too. As Germany had had its origins in almost two dozen territorial states it would have been wrong at the end of the Second World War to disregard the historical development of the states making up Germany.



And it was the federal state that was in the position to satisfy citizens' desires for freedom and independence and make allowances for special regional considerations.

This is the stumbling block for the frequently heard argument that federalism weakens the state and endangers its unity. The contrary is true. In sensible practice it is a uniting feature that embraces all centrifugal forces.

Federalism has therefore entered the constitutions of many modern states. Austria, Switzerland, the United States, Czechoslovakia and even the Soviet Union are run on federal lines.

And nobody has yet proved the con tion that the administration of a ce ised state costs less.

The federal system is also one of binding principles of Basic Law. Acc ing to Article 79 Paragraph 3 i forbidden to make any change affec the organisation of the country i Federal states and the participation these Federal states in legislation.

How do we define the essence of federalised state? Montesquieu defin as a state based on the principl vertical distribution of powers. The ponsibilities of state are divided betw the central government and its con tuent states so that the latter too hav character of a state.

According to Article 30 of our Ba Law the Federal states are responsibl the execution of state powers and fulfulment of state functions.

Areas in which the central governm can legislate (exclusively, in competi or through a draft framework) are lis in Articles 73 to 75. Reading thro these functions it will be seen tha practice the central government has co derable ascendancy over the Federal sta

On the other hand administratio essentially the business of the Fede states. Very few spheres have their o central administration. Most Federal la are implemented by the states as their o affair or under direction from the centr

Continued on page 5

■ MILITARY SERVICE

Conscientious objectors and replacement service

"Replacement service is now in a dangerous crisis that can be overcome only by immediate, important measures."

This judgement of the present situation was made by replacement service group leaders their last December statement that has since assumed the character of a declaration of war on those in the service.

Their charges agree with them that replacement service (an alternative to compulsory military service) cannot continue in its present condition and needs an immediate and thorough reform.

The motivation for this criticism comes of course from almost opposite viewpoints. But both sides are convinced that the replacement service's present distressing existence cannot be continued.

The trouble was evident from its very foundation. From the very beginning it was burdened with the negative aura of the word "replacement" and was thought of as a sort of stop-gap to occupy conscientious objectors.

As recently as a year ago only a third of the 30,000 eligible for replacement service could be taken on as there were too few places at their disposal. This shows the degree of negligence in managing this institution.

The solution to the problem of supervision personnel was completely unsatisfactory. Usually those liable for service were transferred to church institutions like hospitals and nursing homes. In this case the hospital authorities are given the same power as the objectors usual superiors.

This rule is said to have stood the test on the whole although there were of course frequent cases of tension between the old guard believing in the church welfare tradition and the stubborn representatives of the younger generation.

But among the 900 centres there are about a dozen service groups run by the state and their leaders are appointed directly by the Federal Administration Office. These people have few qualifications and obviously little has been done up till now to give them suitable training.

It is not surprising to learn that it is this group that is now reacting so helplessly towards anarchistic aspriations that they claim to find among their charges. There is no other solution to their fantasy than the creation of central collection camps or the old-style barracks. It is no coincidence that their opponents see a model of this type of educational establishment in the Schwarmstedt camp with its barbed wire surroudings.

But replacement service has risen from its unnoticed existence inot a public irritation for two reasons. The first is the verdict of the Federal Administration Court of June 1968 which recognised a person's right under Basic Law to refuse military service even when he came to the conclusion that war as such was reprehensible on the basis of considerations of a political or reasonable nature. This verdict established political motivation as a legal justification for refusing military service whereas before only religious and ethical reasons had been valid.

Since then a new, politically committed type has emerged in the replacement service. Up till last year forty per cent refused service for religious reasons, a third for ethical and a sixth for primarily political and ideological reasons. It cannot be overlooked that this can cause considerable differences between those doing replacement service as well.

The second cause was the intensive wave of protest made by the younger generation. It was mainly the broad resistance movement against Emergency Legislation and the extreme criticism of the Bonn government linked with this that helped popularise resistance to military service.

The result was that the number of conscientious objectors doubled in 1968 and increased fourfold among the ranks. In one year more soldiers refused service than had in the whole decade preceding.

At one stroke the previously neglected problem of conscientious objectors seemed to become an issue of first rank. The armed forces more than anyone felt this phenomenon as a harsh shock and General de Maiziere described the development as the Bundeswehr's most serious concern.

Various acts of sabotage and outside actions meant to unsettle the armed forces lead to broad sections of the Army suffering a psychosis. This climate explains the origin of the Schnez study and the ominous working paper from armed forces chaplains.

The situation has now calmed down again considerably. It is true that last year there were 14,000 conscientious objectors compared with the figure of 2,000 two years previously but the number of soldiers refusing service went down from 3,500 in 1968 to 2,500 last year.

Another result of this shock was that 4,800 places were created for replacement service, as against the figure two years ago of 2,000, so that just over 1,000 conscientious objectors are not occupied at present.

The central problem is not yet solved of course, nor even touched. That is why the services make-or-break crisis has not broken out until now.

What is now being energetically discussed is the function of this civilian replacement service, a solution of convenience in which as little as possible is invested?

Conscientious objectors doing 'replacement service' in the kitchens of Tübingen University Clinic (Photo, dpa)

Up till now people have acquiesced in the situation. But this solution — with no ideas behind it — is today considered to be so shameful that there are calls for reform from every quarter. Christian Democrats have proposed that it should become a community service that it should become a community service that could be used for land improvement or to guard against catastrophe. They were also of the opinion that a certain degree of barrack life was to be recommended.

The existing law, now ten years old, limits itself to a rather vague definition that the service is to carry out tasks that will serve the common good. It therefore supports the regulation that those in replacement service should be used particular in hospitals, sanatoria and nursing homes. It is this that committed circles do not consider to be adequate any longer.

Motivation behind objections against military service has not been exámined. Until now it was considered to be mainly an individual's ethical decision based on the needs of a person's conscience. It was a negative action, a rejection of war and preparation for it so that about the only alternative was hospital or charity work.

But now the view has grown, due largely to ecumenical discussions, that a decision of this type against military service should be connected with a constructive ideal — involvement in the maintenance of peace that should in the long run replace existing military systems.

People like to refer to Carl Friedrich von Weizäcker who says that world peace demands from us an extraordinary moral exertion.

A recent memorandum from the Rhine Church follows this up. "These tasks can only be mastered by an unarmed peace service that would be actively concerned with achieving peace," it says.

The Evangelical Working Community for the Care of Conscientious Objectors recently made this demand in an open letter: "Conscientious objectors do not want to carry out social tasks that are unpolitical or even insignificant. By their personal contribution they want to work towards the attainment of peace."

An interesting parallel is the young officers memorandum that recently was made public. They demanded in this that officers should not only preserve peace but should also help to form it.

It is unmistakeable that a political claim is thus being attached to the decision of conscientious objectors, is overshadowing all former problems of an individual's conscience.

The state is now indubitably faced with the question of whether it wants to adopt this attitude. It will not be able to leave things as they are and preserve the present character of the "replacement" service. Those young men who opt for this service must be given a positive function that also proves to be politically sensible and have human interest.

To this extent people must take seriously the proposal from the Protestant side to declare this body a pacific service and thus join the trend expressed in the Ecclesiastical Conference theme "Peace service with and without weapons."

From this the conclusion could be derived that the inner structure of this service will be directed more than previously towards its tasks and that those in the service, like soldiers, will receive basic training that will be of benefit to them not only during their service but possibly also for future professional and social activities.

When dealing with this question it must be remembered that some twenty per cent of those on replacement service are influenced by their service period to change their job so that they can continue working in the social sphere.

These young men embody a considerable potential of goodwill, readiness for personal reponsibility, political involvement and interest in the state.

While up to now they have felt like outsiders from society whose value has been underrated it is now time to fetch them in from their ghettos (and barbed-wire fences).

The crisis and the unrest it causes can be countered effectively only by giving these young citizens a task in which they can fulfil a function pledged towards the future. *E. Stammler*
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 February 1970)

Continued from page 4

government. But things are a little different in practice. Primarily because of its financial power the central government has secured considerable influence for itself, even in the administrative sphere.

The Federal states too function from time to time as a real Federal power when their decisions are carried out all over the country. The Education Ministers' Conference provides on example.

With entanglements of this type it is easy to understand that there is often considerable administrative friction between the central government and the Federal states.

There have often been conflicts between central government and constituent states in the field of legislation too, as the history of the Federal Republic shows. Usually this was caused by the fact that different parties were in power in the central government and the states concernd. Examples here are the plebiscite at Federal state level, financial equalisation, Federal television, tax distribution and the argument over the validity of the Berlin Concordat in the Federal states.

When disputes have arisen the Constitutional Court has always been able to produce a solution satisfying the interests of both parties. This is necessary in a federalised state. In one much noted decision it developed the legal priciple of loyalty to the central government. According to this the states have a legal duty to behave in the interests of the Federal Republic in its dealings with the central government has the same legal duty when dealing with the constituent states. This results in some cases in a limitation in carrying out powers given to them.

The federal principle must generally be approved. Some doubts must however be voiced when the system is carried to excess and in the face of some regulations in our own country, the organisation of the police force, financial and educational systems for instance.

For that reason the Federal government is to be wished success in its efforts towards the revision of the system.
(Handelsblatt, 10 February 1970)

■ THEATRE

Edward Bond play performed in Bremen



Last autumn in Zurich Peter Stein produced the German language premiere of Edward Bond's *Early Morning*

Now Wilfried Minks and Burkhard Mauer are putting the play on for a second time, this time in Bremen.

The Bremen production confirmed once again the quality of the previous production at Zurich. Memories of the cold visions of Stein's production are now confronted with a drastic turbulence that characterises the Bremen production.

This second production creates more strident impressions but it also narrows the perspectives developed in Zurich to the momentary effects of ephemeral aesthetic charms.

The crisis over Peter Loeffler's management at Zurich started with this play. Sections of the audience refused to accept Bond's evil ideas of the world.

In Bremen the play was willingly accepted by the public and was at times almost applauded out of existence.

The clear difference in reaction to the two productions results from the basic difference between the two. Stein aroused opposition because of the painful lack of a way out and the inevitability of the position in the play.

Minks and Mauer were applauded because they offered quick scenic points which still treat Bond's sentences ("The worst thing about the world is that people live there") as monstrous assertions yet stress the amusing side to them.

This is Wilfried Minks' third play as producer after a revue dedicated to Frederick the Great and Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* (produced jointly with Kurt Hübner.) He is also responsible for the sets in Bond's play. It is obvious that for Minks this work is determined by the use of pictorial experiences to show the significance and cohesion of the play. The procedure with which Minks managed in his best stage designs to give a visual sign of the trend or climate of a play is now obvious in his method of constructing a scene or directing actors.

As a stage designer Minks often used to stress the tension of his decor by juxtaposing discordant elements. Now in Bond's play he shows primarily the irreconcilable movements which confront each other.

But there is a dialectic snag to this policy. The abundance of discrepancies wrung from the play tend to mask and destroy the variety of the elements because when all is said and done they only follow on to each other in a series of emphasised points and nothing more.

Minks and Mauer are more forcible than Stein was at Zurich in intensifying individual scenes, these intensifications creating the continuity of a burlesque comedy. One of Bond's gruesome brainwaves is to have Queen Victoria in heaven closing her son Arthur's coffin by breaking her false teeth and using them as nails. Bond presents heaven as a bad dream. But now Mauer and Minks make the Queen speak toothlessly in the ensuing conversation with her dead Prime Minister Gladstone. They spoil Bond's original idea just to prolong the comedy.

When Bond's ideas are stretched out to such an extent as in Bremen we lose the dynamism of this aggressive attitude against the image that we may make in our more optimistic hours of the world and our history in it. Many scenes work so well that their unease and disturbing effect can scarcely be felt.

But in Bremen the play has been limited to a narrow path that exposes views that it is hard to ignore. The ideas behind many of the scenes are staggering even though they are soon exhausted. In the turbulent execution scene Bond describes the changes of power in history as no more than a replacement of one lot of oppressors for another. Figures appear continually in front of a firing squad that can never carry out orders that are changed time and time again as another group comes to power.

In another scene the two sides in a civil war arrange a tug-of-war during which both sides fall into a abyss. A giant white cloth sails slowly down from the heights to cover the dead. The naive theatre magic of this fascinates for seconds on end. Minks often enchants in this way. The performance can therefore best be described by listing methods used and not the thought behind these methods.

One failing at the Zurich production of *Early Morning* was that Joanna-Maria Gorvin's Queen Victoria could not show the wickedness that Bond had injected into the figure. In Bremen Hannelore Hoger is eager to show the vulgar, bawdy aspects of government. Immense energy comes from her. When she has raped Florence Nightingale, Edith Clever who acts the famous Lady of the Lamp goes round and round the stage screaming. She has suffered physical force. This scene is very credible and imposing.

Edith Clever played the part more emotionally than Jutta Lampe did in Zurich and often breaks out into anger. But she loses the nuances with which Jutta Lampe was especially successful in Zurich.

One striking weakness of the Bremen production is that the Siamese twins who are the Queen's sons (Wolfgang Schneider and Fritz Schediwy) were not cast well and their effect is almost wholly lacking. This production needs Bruno Ganz as much as the Zurich production needed Hannelore Hoger.

This play is a grotesque comedy, a farce of errors and erroneous beliefs with which we have to live. Its effect in Bremen was not as powerful, not as captivating as in Zurich. But that is not only Edward Bond's fault.

Peter Iden

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 February 1970)



A scene from the Bremen production of Edward Bond's 'Early Morning' (Photo: Günter W

Cultural events at Kiel in the Olympics' year

Sailing events at the forthcoming Olympic Games will take place in Kiel.

At these events the hosts will have ample opportunity to offer visitors from this and other countries a pot pourri of cultural entertainments.

The programme is to be supervised by the Olympic Organising Committee in Munich. It will be imaginative in its conception and presentation and Kiel school superintendent Hoffmann will be responsible for it.

Kiel's cultural attractions will certainly not present so many difficulties as the varied programme of hors d' oeuvres and desserts we have been promised for the main attractions in Munich.

The situation of the town of Kiel on this country's northern coastline has had a decisive influence on its cultural development.

For this reason it is pleasing to know that this town with its aquatic development is able to bring together the sailing nations of the world and act as a binding element in the realm of games and sports.

Kiel is fortunate in having three centres which are ideal for exhibitions: the castle, *Kunsthalle* and *Warleberg Hof*. All three will be used for exhibitions during the Olympics. The theme unifying all three will be basically maritime.

The Schleswig-Holstein state museum will give a historic view of sea centres in pre-mediaeval times and s ments around the Baltic coast. There be a cultural history exhibition of Viking era.

The Kiel *Kunsthalle* plans to stag exhibition entitled *Welt der Segel* World of Sail) depicting the develop of sailing as a sport.

Finally the Cultural Department Kiel's municipal administration will charge of a third exhibition in the and the Rantzau building with the *Meer und Mensch* (The Ocean and kind).

Thirteen nations bordering on North Sea and the Baltic will contri to these exhibitions so that there atmosphere of international cooper in the Olympic vein.

Countries from the Eastern Bloc wi participating so Herr Hoffmann has able to claim triumphantly that in cultural rivalry of one nation tow another political differences of opi fade into insignificane.

In addition to all this Kiel has w out a remarkable programme of pla art. A musical work transcending media is proposed and compose Heinz Stockhausen has shown an in this. This musical feast which w place simultaneously in several places, passenger steamers and boats.

It is planned to hold at the opera productions by the local group and guest appearances of the Berlin or den Staatsoper, the Stockholm Opera or the Warsaw National Opera guest appearance of the Copen Royal Ballet is assured at the same

In conjunction with the Olympic isers in Munich it will almost certa possible to bring the guests app there from British, Czech and East man stages to Kiel.

The music programme will, it is ho include a performance of the Berlin harmonic conducted by Herbert v rajan in the Ostseehalle. This w planned in close cooperation with Mu since Kiel does not enough resour its own for an ambitious programme.

The costs of the cultural progr will be about two million Marks. The included in the budget. In Kiel organisers do not seem to have been so ambitious, but they have been realistic than in Munich, and have let it out of their sight that the cul programme is just an appendage to sporting competitions. *Alex Na*

(DIE ZEIT, 6 February

Beckett's 'Happy Days' is still gripping

As a rare treat in the middle of the premieres to mark his initiation Karl Heinz Stroux invited Jean-Louis Barrault and Madeleine Renaud to a special guest appearance at the Düsseldorf Schauspielhaus.

France's most famous acting couple performed in Beckett's *Oh Les Beaux Jours!* staged by Roger Blin as an "unadorned" play. This production had been a success some years since at the Berlin Festival.

It was a rare treat of acting as Madeleine Renaud was immersed in a heap of mud, first of all up to her hips and then up to her neck, and developed a detailed profile of a life with her facial expressions so full of nuances.

Even the banalities of the ninety-minute monologue are still gripping and become a part of the tragedy which is coined as "happiness".

Her decline is visible as she dreams of the good old days. She toys with the contents of her handbag, pistol and toothbrush, etcetera, and as she slowly perishes she la-la's a melody from *The Merry Widow*. These are all the mosaic stones of the portrait of a human being.

The final scene is packed with tension as Jean-Louis Barrault playing Willie, who has up till this time appeared only as a head turned away from the audience, uttering inarticulate noises, finally makes once again the effort to climb up to his Winnie.

In vain.

His powers are failing. He is overcome with the knowledge that he is a wreck of humanity. In this performance Barrault has suppressed much of his conventional theatrical art.

The play was greeted with rapturous applause.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 February 1970)



■ DRAMA

Moor murders subject of new Fassbinder play

A MELANGE OF RELIGION AND VIOLANCE

DIE WELT

Rainer Werner Fassbinder needs no introduction. This 23-year-old conquered the theatre with his anti-theatre in Schwabing. His film *Katzelmacher* won awards and established him in the industry. He has gained everything he wants.

The title of his play *Pre-Paradise sorry now*, produced in Darmstadt by Fassbinder's collaborator Peer Raben, is aimed against *Paradise Now*. He wants to say, "Sorry, it isn't that simple. Society needs a long process of learning. Sorry; things are quite different today. And I will now show you how things are today."

If the playwright had been less sophisticated the play could have been called simply *The Moor Murderers*. For at the centre of the 54 short scenes stand Ian Brady and Myra Hindley who were sentenced to life imprisonment three years ago in Britain.

The central circle of nine scenes presents in dialogue the homicidal master-race intoxication, absorbed from Hitler documents, of the presumably paranoiac sadist Brady and his girl-friend Hindley.

In nine scenes occurring at the same time to stress this the other three performers recite texts on "liturgical and religious cannibalism" such as "When Jesus surveyed the Cross. . ." "O, thou lamb of God . . .", or wine and the blood of Jesus.

These nine religious texts all talk of sacrifice and the destruction of the sinner. This could be said to be the theatrical test of Friedrich Her's theory that Hitler's beliefs originated in Catholic liturgy, expanded by Fassbinder's contrary deduction that Man is imprisoned by religion in atavistic blood lusts.

Thirteen short scenes set in the milieu of concentration camps, pimps, whores and the underworld lead to the centre. The victims are always treated as indifferent, despicable objects that are there to be exploited, mistreated or murdered.

Everything is done in stylised action. Murder and mayhem can be seen only through the collapsing victims or the look of enjoyment on the face of the offender.

Women are even more sadistic than men. Two female murderers approach with two accomplices a man they plan to kill. He asks them fearfully what they want but before the words are ont of his mouth he collapses. The two females do not more than stand there smiling.

These scenes leading to the centre of the action are interrupted by "tales", from the life story of Brady and Hindley.

After the central moors murders scenes the play continues concentrically. The thirteen scenes leading up to the central action. The dialogues are rapid and order without any significance for the action. The dialogues are rapid and spoken in on even tone of voice. This leads to an even more cruel effect than in the fuller first version. These scenes too are interrupted by tales from the life of Brady and Hindley.

The performers, Elisabeth Gassner, Ingrid Kelemen, Siegfried Heinrichsohn, Hubertus Petroll and Rüdiger Vogler, work with precison and their concentration did not wane for a single moment. But this compliment must be shared equally among the performers, the producer and the playwright.

As far as the message is concerned, I would like to see it in the medium. Fassbinder's theatre is excellent and sticks in the memory.

What he wants to say is theory from a hundred-year history of pamphleteering. In Berlin he recently confessed to being a supporter of an anarchic order to the laughter of his young audience. Those who laughed obviously did not realise that that implies an order without government.

Anarchists believe that all evil, including criminality, originates in government, exploitation, repressive education of children and artistic stupefaction. When all impose selfcontrol on themselves and when there is no longer government in any form at all there will no longer be any cause for frustration, inhibition, criminality and similar conditions.

Irrespective of whether we actually go to the theatre for such enlightenment, we live in the world of today and the question is raised of what we should do in the time between now and the start of this anarchistic paradise. Should we treat Hitler and Brady as brothers? Should I go to prison instead of Brady? After all that he had done should Hitler have been sent to a friendly sanatorium? Why did the hundreds of thousands of people who grew up in the same conditions as Hitler and Brady not turn out like them?

But the audience did not think of these questions. People cannot identify themselves with crooks and murderers. They enter the theatre with pleasure instead of leaving it wanting penal reform.

When two whores ask a homosexual if he has ever slept with a girl, he answers, piqued. "Am I a lesbian?" The audience sniggered contentedly at this point.

Rudolf Krämer-Badoni

(DIE WELT, 4 February 1970)

Rats and snails at Hanover opera premiere

Success crowned the performance of Diether de la Motte's opera in one act *Der Aufsichtsrat* (The Advisory Board) premiered recently as an entry in the second General Federal Republic Music Festival by the Lower Saxony State Theatre in Hanover.

Hamburg composer de la Motte, who is a Professor at the School of Music, wrote his contemporary critical and scurrilous work in close cooperation with the East Berlin author and experiendced man of the theatre, Rolf Schneider, on whose short story *Bericht* the new opera was based.

The action of the piece takes place in the board-room of a construction company where a meeting is being held to discuss the strange goings on in the house of a keeper of public records named Hodiac.

A Weinberg escargot which Hodiac's son has brought into the house grows, as a result of secret biological reasons, into a monster.

It takes up the whole of the house and the family renting it have to resign themselves to a life with and on the snail.

Three observers report to the board meeting through their "expert-idiot" eyes of the various consequences of this strange happening.

One is a biologist, another is a female sociologist and the third is a freelance architect.

The problems of compiling statistics and accommodating the milling throng of rubbernecks should be solved, the latter suggests, by building an observation tower.

In the end the senior biological observer (William Fenney) achieves a striking effect by procuring a monstrous rat.

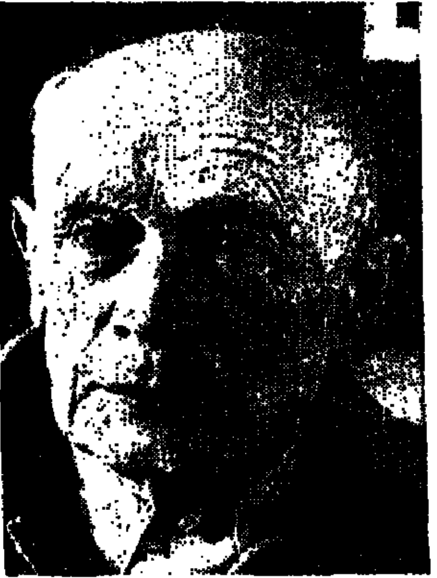
De la Motte's music illustrates the train of events rising from the gay to a macabre highlight. His tonal structure resembles Ligeti and Zimmermann, but is strictly his own variation.

Composer, director and film editor Steffen Tiggeler as well as director of music George Alexander Albrecht and set designer Walter Gondolf gave a clear and authentic interpretation of the work.

Der Aufsichtsrat promises to take its rightful place among modern operatic works.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 4 February 1970)

The ominous, over-grown rat from Diether de La Motte's one-act opera. (Photo: Kurt Julius)



(Photo: dpa)

Erich Heckel of the 'Brücke' group is dead

Erich Heckel, one of the co-founders of German Expressionism died at his home in Hemmenhofen, Lake Constance on 28 January, aged 86 years.

Heckel's artistic career started in 1904, when he studied architecture in Dresden as a pupil of Fritz Schumacher.

After only one year he turned his attention to painting and shortly afterwards joined Kirchner, Bleyl and his childhood friend Schmidt-Rottluff in the school known as *Die Brücke* (The Bridge.)

For these young painters art meant revolution; they were against tradition and pedantry.

They refused to go to an academy since they would not receive the instruction they considered essential there.

They developed the *Brücke* style among themselves. In the early years the work of one could hardly be differentiated from that of another.

Heckel managed to overcome his expressive period about 1910. The flatness of his painting gave way to a linear rhythm. The ecstatic colours are self-calming. Different moods come to the fore.

Erich Heckel found his own personal style. Outstanding, too, is his individual way of doing without a centralised viewpoint and bringing several main viewpoints into the picture. These are composed in conjunction with each other.

The painter's figures were endowed with individuality and psychologically pinpointed.

They are melancholy people struck down by their own fate. They are mad and sick. There are sad and dying clowns, artists, sometimes bearing the painter's own facial features.

He has also taken characters from literature as his subjects. *The Dead Woman* and *Two Men at a Table* are from Dostoyevsky's *Idiot* and Jean Paul's *Walt and Vult*. He has also treated Roquairol, the suicide from *Titan*.

In addition to this he repeatedly painted his happy, untrammelled summer landscapes of the North Sea coast.

Towards the end of the First World War his repertoire was increased when he painted big cities and still lifes.

From 1919 he lived in Berlin and formed a friendship with Paul Klee, Otto Mueller, Pechstein, Nolde and Feininger.

In 1937 when the Nazis went hunting "bastardised art" 729 of his works were taken from German museums and confiscated.

In 1944 his Berlin studio was destroyed by bombs. Since then he has lived in Hemmenhofen.

In 1949 Erich Heckel took up a lectureship at the college of creative art in Karlsruhe.

Recently the Hamburg Art Society honoured the late artist with a large scale exhibition.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 29 January 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Education Commission proposes general reform plan



At its eighth annual session in Berlin at the end of January the Education Commission of this country's Educational Council submitted a draft plan for the reorganisation of the educational system from kindergarten to school-leaving certificate level.

According to this plan the educational system in future would be divided into four phases.

Children of three and four would belong to the elementary phase. Five-to eight-year-olds would pass their first school-years in the primary phase. The secondary phase would be divided into two stages. The first secondary stage should end with the first part of the school-leaving certificate which a pupil takes at the age of fifteen. The second stage ends with the second part of the certificate.

The fourth phase is further education.

In the new draft the aim of the elementary stage is to increase general abilities for learning and development. Learning deficiencies must be made up. Children who have social disadvantages need particular attention. The draft says that consideration of individual differences and special needs are important criteria for a kindergarten programme.

The immediate environment of the child must be the starting point. The connection with home and parents must not be broken. The Education Commission also took a stance on the size of kindergarten groups. Twelve children were an ideal number, it said, and fifteen was still not too many.

The following primary phase will, according to the Commission, replace the present elementary school. It must set in motion educational processes that are of further use to the pupil. This does not mean primarily greater strain on the pupil. His specific talents and abilities will be discovered.

Finding out things for one's self, independent and cooperative work and training in solving problems will be as important as the transmission of facts. The teacher thus fades somewhat into the background. His prime function is to guide and coordinate.

In the timetable planned the child will start learning the natural sciences, social sciences, modern mathematics and linguistics in an elementary form. Pupils must receive individual tuition. It is also thought necessary that material should conform to the child's experiences and wo Activity programmes are envisaged for the first year. Movement and physical training, analytic perception, handicrafts, music, language and mixing with people should be in the forefront of teaching.

The second year is orientated around material performance. By this term the Educational Commission means reading, writing, arithmetic, the basic natural and social sciences, criticism of literature and the mass media and health. As an intermediate measure its demands should be that the minimum school age be reduced to five.

The first secondary stage lasts until the pupil's tenth school year. In this stage pupils must satisfy the demands made on them by the basic subjects that everybody takes. They must also do special work in a subject of their choice. Curricula should be drawn up in such a way that a comparable general education is found in all schools.

Compulsory subjects would be linguistics (German and a foreign language), *mathematics, the natural sciences* (biology, chemistry and physics), politics (history, geography and sociology), music, creative arts, literature, sport, religious instruction and career training. Career training would introduce pupils to the elementary working procedure in pruduction and service industries.

The second secondary stage comes between the first stage and higher education. Its end is marked with the second half of the school-leaving certificate that can be taken only by sixth-formers in grammar and trade and technical schools.

There is now a degree of specialisation in education, depending on whether the pupil is going on to university or immediately entering a profession. But there is still a number of subjects that all pupils will take.

All types of professional and trade schools will be included in this second secondary stage together with the sixth form of grammar schools. They form a unit with each branch specialising in its own field.

Because of this structure, however, obtaining the school-leaving certificate does not entitle the pupil to study as he chooses. Schools and universities must make joint decisions on the standard demanded in the various subjects.

There should be fewer compulsory subjects and more voluntary subjects in the sixth form. German, a foreign language, mathematics, natural science, historical and analytical politics, one of the arts religious education and physical training must be compulsory and should be placed on the same level as the optional subjects. New forms are envisaged in education at this level. A particular age could be studied. There could be an increase in the study of a certain subject over a certain period before returning to the norm or finishing altogether. Special value is placed on possibilities of transferring between schools in this stage.

As the fourth educational phase the Commission suggests further education (or adult education as it has been called until now). This must satisfy the needs of individuals at work. Housewives too must be able to participate in further education.

Great importance is attached to this phase as it represents the interests of the whole of society. Public and private sources must cooperate here more than in any other sphere of education.

The main emphasis of further education must lie on the local, regional level.

This fourth phase must be considered as part of one's professional practice. Therefore all employees must be allowed to take time off if they wish to devote themselves to further education.

Adult education in its past and present state no longer corresponds to the conditions of a modern industrial society. It must therefore be placed on an institutional and organisational basis.

Rudolf Reiser

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 January 1970)

Investigation into scholarship awards

Educational barriers that can be when young girls or workers' chil want to enter grammar school or uni sity have surprisingly appeared in a sphere – the award of special grants.

An inquiry by the sociological semi of Hanover's Technical University show that certain groups were at a disadvan financially when they wanted to fur their education.

The inquiry was commissioned by Volkswagen Foundation that has don more than fifty million Marks in the las years to help students and you scientists on their way.

The Foundation gave the money universities and institutions so that could extend their scholarship progr me.

At the same time it set up an inves tion into the immense investmen education. Results are being grad made available to the public. I report on people who receive p Hanover sociologist Willi Pöhler sh statistically that there were very young girls or workers' children offe grants.

The proportion of males to fem between the ages of twenty and thirty the Federal Republic is almost equal per cent are males, 48 per cent fem But in the student population males h a substantial majority. They are 76 cent of the student body.

They are even more prominent am those who have received special gra awarded on merit. Here males make 89 per cent. And it is lamost exclusi males who receive grants for a sec course of study. Here the total is 91 cent.

Workers' children are in a simila tion as females. Compared with numbers in the whole population w ers' children are the most under-repre ted in all groups. Workers make up 58 cent of the total population. The prop tion of workers' children among stude at university is five per cent.

They make up sixteen per cent of th who receive grants on the Honnef pl ten per cent of those receiving spe grants on merit and six per cent of th who have a grant from the Volksw Foundation.

Children of officials and the employed are on the other hand represented. Pöhler had not exp



results like this, "especially as many ye of study must have helped applic for grants to overcome those educatio barriers that have been explained in literature available, that is the inhib environmental factors."

Applicants for grants should be above-average standard. Recent inves tions have shown that workers' child must be of above-average standard order to become university students. children from lower social levels find more necessary than those from hi social levels to acquire a scholarship.

The statistical analysis shows that selection system favours males, Pro tants and those from higher social lev especially those from academic famil There is discrimination against fema Catholics and those from lower so levels.

This has continually been shown university entry. The surprising fact that this discrimination is also encou ed in the award of grants and schol ships.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 January 19

■ MEDICINE

Danger limits set for alcohol consumption

The temperance movement has failed. Alcohol has become part of society. It stimulates and it relaxes. It loosens tongues, rids people of depression and increases *joie de vivre.*

But there is one worry. How much can a person drink over a period of time without becoming a drunkard?

This is the reason for a question asked daily of doctors: What is moderation, translated into figures?

Professor W. Dölle, senior physician of Marburg University's Medical Hospital recently gave the answer at the 74th congress of the Northwest German Association for Internal Medicine held at Hamburg

Doctors have long since held the opinion that forbidding patients to drink is no use. They therefore advise moderation.

But this word is rather threadbare. It must be translated into the more precise question: How much can a person drink a day without endangering his health?

International investigations have worked out the maximum amounts. A person may drink a litre of wine, two litres of beer or 200 millilitres of spirits.

These figures are based on the statistically proved fact that the liver, usually the first organ to be affected by immoderation, can take eighty grams of pure alcohol a day.

As this figure is only an average it may not be true for individual cases. Because of this a safety level of fifty grams of pure alcohol has been set. This corresponds to a half litre of wine, a litre of beer or 125 millilitres of spirits. These danger levels to preserve our civilisation, as Professor Dölle describes them, are set between a daily intake of fifty and eighty grams of pure alcohol. Only patients whose bodies cannot tolerate alcohol have their level set under fifty.

When eighty grams is left behind the danger zone begins. The cirrhogenic dose begins at 180 grams of pure alcohol a day over a period of ten years. This corresponds to a daily consumption of 2.3 litres of wine, 4.5 litres of beer or 450 millilitres of spirits. In other words anyone who drinks more than two bottles of wine a day over a period of ten years is certain to suffer from cirrhosis of the liver.

Those who are hovering around the upper danger limit, those who drink a litre of wine, two litres of beer or 200 millilitres of spirits a day, should try to abstain four days a week to allow their liver time to recover. Then they can drink correspondingly more on the other three day of the week.

The slogan "Drink a little every day" is false and should disappear from all advertisements for alcohol together with the adjectives "healthy" and "wholesome" often used with brands of spirits as firms do not state the amount that is healthy.

Even demands to moderation can be a temptation. Moderation is no guarantee. But a person can be protected against surprises by having a simple haemoglobin test every two years to see if there is any trace of incipient adipose tissue on the liver.

The danger levels are only valid for those of normal weight. People who are overweight must lower the upper danger level for daily alcohol consumption.

Doctors do not like to stop a patient drinking. But he must in diseases such as psychoses, epilepsy, chronic inflammation of the pancreas or liver, adipose tissue on the liver caused by alcohol, gout (in as much as alcohol causes attacks) and some rare complaints that lay people will probably never have heard of. Whether consumption of alcohol must be stopped for the period that the patient suffers from the complaint or for the rest of his life varies from case to case. There are no rules of thumb here.

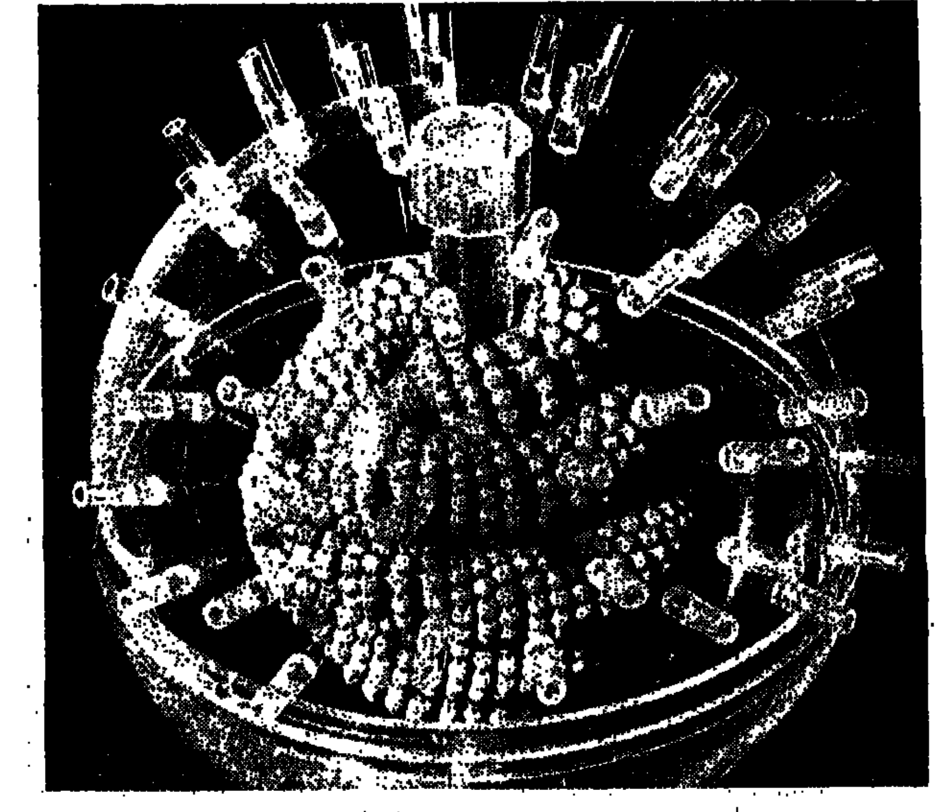
Doctors are also concerned at the changes in drinking habtis. The number of minors who are brought into hospital with delirium tremens is on the increase, Professor Winzenried said at the Hamburg congress.

It is becoming more and more difficult for doctors to find out what quantities are consumed daily by fire-side drinkers who are never drunk. This is described as affluent alcoholism. Men tend to conceal the quantities and women exaggerate the amounts drunk by their husbands especially if they drink themselves, a fact that they only rarely admit.

Professor Dölle claims that there are more and more "conjugal drinking societies". The causes are television and house-bars.

Friedrich Deich

(DIE WELT, 2 February 1970)



Flu virus in plexiglass model

This winter since the first blasts of cold weather the flu epidemic spreading northwards produces peculiar symptoms such as has not been experienced since 1918. In diagnosing the virus doctors benefit from the characteristics of the influenza virus. The small organisms have spikes on their surface that attach themselves to the mucus membranes in the nose and throat and on the red corpuscules of the blood. These organisms cause clots of the erythrocytes that are visible under a microscope. (Photo: Astrid Brandt)

Health authorities in Hamburg produce own dictionary

Hamburg's health authorities are continuing their efforts, unique in the Federal Republic, of enlarging people's knowledge on questions of hygiene.

The authorities have published a reference work entitled *The Hamburg Health Lexicon* that will be distributed to citizens at no charge.

Some time ago the authorities at Hamburg started giving advice on hygiene over the telephone. Several other cities in this country have since taken over the idea.

The reference work consists of fifty pages with photographs and many diagrams and drawings to relieve the monotony of print. The work gives tips in alphabetical order on how to take care of babies correctly, how to tend the blind or what to do in questions of nutrition and how to act when children have educational difficulties.

A clearly arranged appendix lists telephone numbers of doctors and emergency services, hospitals and all health offices and other departments connected with Hamburg's health administration.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 February 1970)

New drug to cure stomach ulcers

For the time being carbenoxolon is good news only for sufferers from stomach ulcers.

Dr R. Ottenjann, lecturer at Erlangen University Hospital, said in a lecture he gave at Frankfurt that the new drug, produced by the Homburg Chemical Works from the beginning of 1970, proved its effectiveness against stomach ulcers after many years of tests.

Tests are still continuing to discover whether the drug can also be used for duodenal ulcers. Results up till now have been positive!

Ten per cent of people under sixty suffer from stomach or intestinal ulcers. Statistics show that one in four lead to complications.

Diagnosis by X-ray is no longer satisfactory. Dr. Ottenjann claims that the Japanese are way ahead of us with their method of endoscopy. In the United States investigations into this common complaint have shown that it costs over a million dollars a day in lost man-hours. Drugs against gastric complaints make up ten to fiteen per cent of all drugs sold in the United States.

Dr Ottenjann said that X-ray diagnosis alone was not satisfactory and this gave no conclusive results. Only endoscopy could establish diagnoses beyond a doubt.

People with ulcers should rest as much as possible in bed – in spite of contrary opinions that have recently come from Britain – and abstain from drinking and smoking.

The well-known antiacids should be taken to relieve the patient. Dr Ottenjann attested to the absolute harmlessness of natron in the face of many attacks made upon it.

In tests on 27 patients suffering from ulcers nineteen were cured with carbenoxolon. The new drug can cause side-effects such as high blood pressure or mild oedema. Dr Ottenjann also recommended patients to have frequent small meals throughout the day instead of a number of large meals and advised them not to drink too much coffee.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 30 January 1970)

First successful nerve transplant in Munich

A preserved human nerve has been transplanted successfully for the first time at Munich University's Neurosurgical Hospital. Two operations of this type had already taken place.

At a press conference Professor Frank Marguth presented Helmut Mitschke, a 34-year-old lathe worker who badly damaged a nerve in his forearm when falling through a glass door four and a half years ago. Before having the operation he could not move his right hand. Now Mitschke has once again full use of it.

The other patient, Antonio Biondi, a thirty-year-old Italian working in this country, sustained his injury to a nerve while sawing.

In both cases damage was so serious that usual surgical methods would not have been successful.

In the past injuries to nerves were among mishaps that were most difficult to treat. There were only two basic courses open to surgeons. They either stitched the severed nerve together again or they replaced it with a nerve from the same area in the hope that this would restore the connection.

The first method can only be used with less serious injuries. Implanting a nerve from the injured person's own body had a satisfactory outcome in only 50 per cent of cases, according to reports in medical journals. Allowances must be made for damage in the part of the body from which the nerve was removed.

Dr Walter Jacoby's method now opens up new possibilities. It seems to have overcome the risk that the body will reject the transplanted nerve.

Similar experiences have been made since 1964. Then the Munich hospital started preserving dead people's corneas in dry-freeze before transplanting then.

The tissue could be preserved for years as long as all air was excluded. None of the patients receiving a cornea preserved in this way over the last six years rejected it.

Dr Jacoby based his work on this fact. He took several pieces of nerve from a dead person and preserved them in a similar way to the corneas.

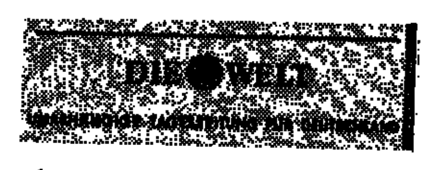
His first operation resulting from this was on 3 July 1969 when he transplanted about two inches of nerve into the Italian Antonio Biondi. Four days later he repeated the operation with the lathe-worker.

In the meantime the paralysed muscles of both men are once again receiving impulses from the nerve. Mitschke can use his hand as if he had never had the accident. The implanted section of nerve functions as a sort of guiding link along which the nerve fibres could grow past the damaged area to the muscles.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 4 February 1970)

■ BUSINESS

Information before advertising is essential in progressive firms



Advertising agencies attempting to open talks with members of capital investment goods industries often come up against tough obstacles.

Production orientated thinking is very widespread throughout industry today.

This, however, practically excludes sensible advertising. Certainly the number of concerns that orientate their thinking and company policy to the market situation is steadily growing.

The transition from one stage to another is difficult, though. One of the main reasons for this is that companies seldom have access to sufficient material explaining the state of the market, which would allow then to make correct judgments.

In this interim phase it is usual for there to be experiments with advertising, and all too often the experiment fails to end with the results hoped for.

For the basic requirements in, for example, the corrugated metal industry or the basic ideas on what is good and bad in the cigarette industry remain *basic*. Both industries require advertising.

Some talking will have to be done about methods to be employed.

But this is only possible when there is access to an information system, which delivers relevant data.

It is exactly this that is lacking in many firms that are production orientated. Upon realising this the Hamburg agency, Dr Plesse Industriewerbung (Industrial advertising) set out to develop an economic information system with which their clients have come to work well and satisfactorily.

Head of the agency Karl Plesse and his team worked from the basic idea that they could only be successful on their customers' behalf if they were given goals to aim for in advance.

This is, however, only possible when the state of the market is understood. An astonishing number of industrialists is deluded into thinking the state of the market is well known to the company, when this is not in fact so.

Now there is a total marketing information system, which works in conjunction with other marketing systems already in operation in a firm, the two being integrated by means of electronic data processing.

Systems such as this have proved their worth in operation in large international firms. They are of no use for an industrial concern that is being transformed from a traditional market and production-orientated firm.

Such firms require a system that can be built up speedily. Integrated systems can take a number of years to work out.

In addition to this an integrated system of this kind cannot be worked out on the situation obtaining in a firm, but should be based on an accurate estimate of the shape of things to come within that firm.

This is, however, only to be gauged from the insights gained during the transition period on the market. Therefore the system must be flexible.

Dr Plesse is of the opinion that his system, called *MIN 3*, fulfils all requirements. Within two or three months he will announce a minimum for costs and personnel.

He claims that his system supplies continual information from the market, evaluates it and passes it on for internal and external use.

In contrast to the integrated systems at present in use Plesse calls his methods modestly market information system rather than marketing.

Nevertheless the system is connected contractually with more highly developed practices and is flexible enough to be expanded and refined at will.

Well, how does it function?

MIN 3 is designed to glean market information, complete it from other sources, weigh it up and release it in a processed form.

In the initial stages of *MIN 3* it suffices for all members of the system involved on tasks of this kind to be brought together into one working group.

The introduction of the system must involve keeping an information inventory so that the status quo and the situation as it should be can be confronted.

Employees of the company using *MIN 3* working in the sales and aftersale service departments collect market data, which is completed by reference to other sources such as results of market research investigations price lists and the like..

Employees must be released from other duties to take care of this. They not only have to include material they have gleaned in archives, they must also catalogue and coordinate it.

It is absolutely essential that information gathered should be processed. For internal use this should be distributed or given out by someone especially appointed as a distributor.

As far as distribution is conce[rned] when the information goes out on general market technical data mu[st be] converted into sales arguments. Adv[ertis]ers' methods must be weighed up [and] specialised measures should be pla[nned] and put into operation.

Work such as this could to all in[tents] and purposes take up the whole of [the] advertising department of a firm.

The optimal operating advantage of [this] system is, according to Herr Plesse, [a] permanent process aimed at supplyi[ng a] continual flow of information base[d on] quality, quantity and topicality g[iving] company management firm bases [for] marketing decision making. Apart fr[om] this they should keep the market "tra[ns]parent".

As soon as this system has been appl[ied] to the sales side of any company the [next] logical step is to extend it to the buy[ing] department so that the markets for sto[ck]ing up are made more "transparent".

Later *MIN 3* can be coupled w[ith] other departments in the company.

Top men matter

This is a general view of the la[test] marketing information system. Wh[ether] the system proves successful or not [de]pends on the company's top men.

It depends on how seriously they t[ake] the ideas given them by Dr Plesse's *M[IN] 3*.

It depends on how they orientate th[eir] ideas to the state of the market as a re[sult] of the information they have been gi[ven].

If the system works out, from then [on] the duties of a company's advertis[ing] department is clear and comparati[vely] objective.

From then on they should no longe[r be] asked to achieve the impossible. It is [this] that so often makes advertising so [ex]pensive.

Dr Plesse is so convinced that *MI[N 3* is] the ideal system for this sort of work [that] he refuses to accept new custome[rs if] they are already operating a rival syst[em].

(DIE WELT, 2 February 1[970])

A modern trade fair should not only be a market-place, it should also be an information centre.

Trade fairs must be information centres as well as bazars

Complete, exact, clear and precise information as a basis of all planning and decision-taking is a vital factor for the economy.

In future the role assigned to trade fairs will become more and more to provide information. And the information in question will not be limited to products and the market situation.

It will have to include tendencies in the economy and trade policy. The significance of information of this kind was felt with a vengeance in the past year.

The function of trade fairs with regard to sales policy will shift from conclusion of business affairs to preparation for business affairs, market information and customer service.

In many aspects of the economy it is an additional factor that the actual goods on offer are far less important than providing a *system* or a method of solving problems.

For this purpose detailed analyses and conferences are essential. Within the context of a fair in the past it has usually been possible to arrange for these, but not actually to carry them out.

Taking all this into consideration, it is becoming more and more difficult for the exhibiting branches of the economy to judge the success of their participation in a fair solely, or largely, on the volume of business concluded there.

When sizing up just how valuable participation in a certain trade fair was to his company, a business manager must take into account all the investment of capital and time in relationship to the sum total of business deals completed or projected, contacts made, information gleaned and experience gained in connection with the fair.

A general summary of the success or failure of a fair cannot be made either without taking into consideration what the projected aims of the fair were with regard to the economic lie-of-the-land and political eventualities pertinent to the matter.

Planning a modern-day trade fair involves being au fait with the constantly altering demands of industry and trade, even predicting these and making the necessary adjustments.

Thus the trade fair becomes an adviser in crucial matters such as how far to expand and diversify articles supplied, how to compile catalogues of items on offer, how to improve distribution methods and how to gauge changes in consumer habit and whim.

In all these matters what must never be let out of the industrialist's sight is the progress of technology, rationalisation and automation and the far-reaching influences of carefully planned economic cooperation and concentration.

The economy throws up a number of problems to be solved, all of which together form the prerequisite for economic survival.

Gaining the whip-hand over these problems does, however, call for expert knowledge in many cases. The individual industrialist has to be a resourceful man.

As a result of this organisations that dispense advice and information to industry are growing in importance.

And with this grows the value of the trade fair as a centre for giving industrialists directions for the way ahead and also for holding the market together as a unit.

The most important aspect of the service performed by trade fairs, therefore, is passing on information about the economy to those involved in it.

Items of information about the state of the economy come through the advertising and public relations and press channels of the fair-organising groups and are passed on in the interest of those branches of the overall economy participating in the fair.

The other side of the trade fair coin, however, that is to say the information that a fair passes on to the economy must be extended considerably.

This particularly applies to discussions on market trends and lectures arranged by the fair-organising committee.

This trend towards more widespread information corresponds to the organising of discussion groups and special exhibitions of goods on supply and business and sales methods as a completion of the items put on supply at trade fairs.

There is in fact already a marked trend to put on show systems and problem-so[lv]ing methods rather than just compl[ete] goods.

Congresses, discussion groups and s[pe]cial exhibitions, advice sessions or [ex]changes of experience in these sph[eres] will in future, in the face of swift cha[nges] in production methods, techniques [and] distribution ideas, have an increa[singly] important role in the whole idea of [trade] fairs.

Many of these new concepts wil[l be] manifested in the layout of stand[s at] future trade fairs.

There will be a more marked tre[nd] towards demonstration and distribu[tion] of advice.

Another factor involved in this qu[es]tion of giving information at fairs is [the] layout of the fairground area, not [to] mention the careful choice of item[s on] offer.

Visitors to trade fairs want to gai[n in] the shortest possible time a complete [and] clear general picture of the aspects of [the] fair that interest them in particular.

To this end the fair-organising organi[sa]tions will have to undertake heavy inv[est]ment programmes throughout the sev[en]ties. This will not only involve employ[ing] computers and travellators.

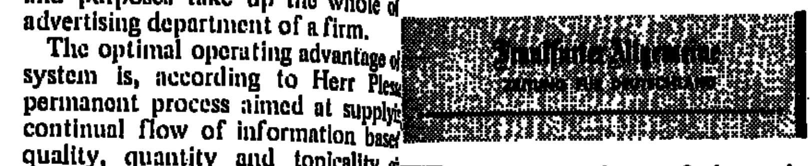
These organisations will have to co[n]centrate on problems such as find[ing] parking space for visitors to the fair, [not] to mention arranging road, rail and e[ven] air transport facilities.

Alongside the question of informati[on] goes the matter of ensuring that there [is] a reasonable relationship between th[e] scope of goods on offer and the durati[on] of the fair. At the moment this relationship is not always so well balanced as it migh[t] be.

(Industriekurier, 3 February 1970)

■ TRADE AGREEMENTS

Steel pipes for Russia, gas for this country



The complete logic of the embargo system was held in suspicion even in the early days. Nowadays belief in it has disappeared, at least insofar as articles for general usage are concerned which immediately strenghten the economic potential but not the military potential of the Eastern Bloc.

The change in ideas concerning this matter is shown very clearly by one incident: in March 1963 the Adenauer government belatedly put an embargo on a deal that had already been concluded for delivering 48-centimetre diameter pipes to the Soviet Union. Nowadays in the presence of the Bonn government's Economic Affairs Minister delivery of 1.2 million tons of such pipes, this time with a diameter of 142 centimetres, that is to say three times as large, can be approved and even photographed by the press.

As well as this Mannesmann and Hoesch are negotiating for a further delivery of pipes totalling 570,000 tons which will add a further 1,500 million Marks to the business already completed.

The Soviet Union in return, when the deliveries of large diameter pipes have been completed in 1973, plans to supply natural gas from Siberia not only to the Federal Republic but also Austria, Italy and later on Western Europe.

At a meeting of Eastern Bloc States in March last year at Budapest the Soviet Union first agreed to large scale cooperation in Europe.

Then they tied this up with the political idea of a continuing system of European security and made this prerequisite.

Today the seem to be ready to take a route running in an opposite direction and begin on the idea of economic cooperation. Nevertheless it is clear and in the face of tough and bitter negotations in Moscow and Warsaw it is becoming clearer that if political understanding can be reached at all it is going to take quite a long time.

It will be fatal if this country were to draw false political conclusions from the generous trade offers being made by the Russians.

First of all the trade in steel pipes in return for natural gas is in no way limited to the Federal Republic. Two years ago a similar deal was completed with Austria and in recent times with Italy.

From the days of the above mentioned negotiations with Austria in 1967 there comes a hasty word from the acting Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Ossipov: "For the Soviet Union any idea of delivering natural gas to the Federal Republic cannot be discussed."

Even in his time contracts placed with Vienna for the delivery of 520,000 tons of large diameter pipes landed on desks in Thyssen and Mannesmann since Austrian industrial capacity was incapable of handling such a large order. The Austrians simply provided the required metal.

As the idea of keeping to embargoes generally declined the Soviet Union gradually got over the 1963 breach of contract and it was a small step towards reaching out their feelers on the next occasion directly towards the Federal Republic.

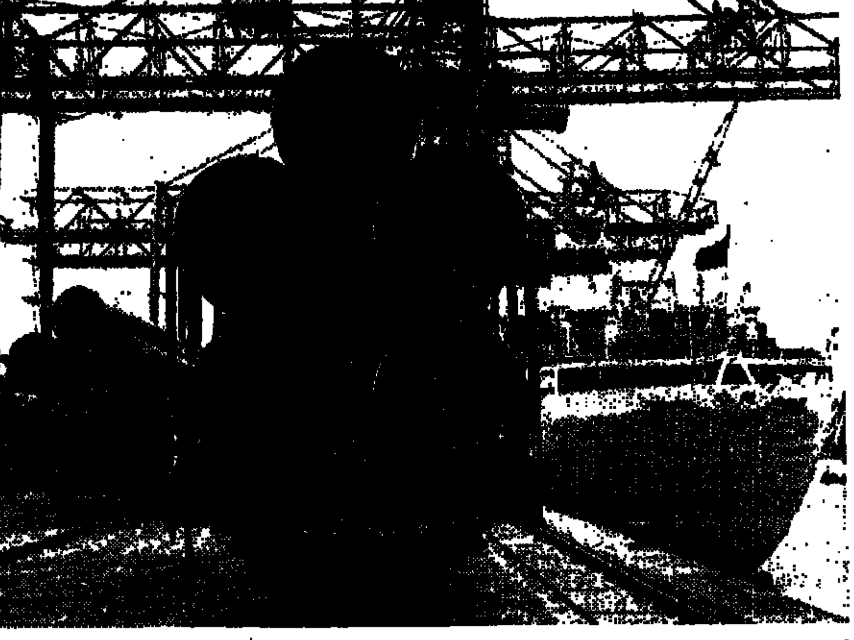
Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev did just that at last year's Hanover Trade Fair, and after his meeting with Karl Schiller there were great hopes expressed in Bonn that in the trade for large diameter pipes the "pipeline of friendship", already pumping oil as far as Schwedt on the Oder could be extended to the Federal Republic.

At a crucial moment later the Soviet Union revised this offer and instead of pumping oil offered natural gas, closing the door on Ulbricht. For the large natural gas connections coming from the Ukraine are to be taken through Czechoslovakia to Marktredwitz, Bavaria. There are geographical reasons for taking this route, particularly the connection of Austria and Italy to the pipeline, but at the same time this plan is a big disappointment for the German Democratic Republic.

The Russians doubtless did not want to mix up their natural gas business with Ulbricht's inter German bickering and the delaying effect of his talk of recognition of the German Democratic Republic. When it comes to economic matters the Soviet Union is filled with hard-hearded realists. Recognising that it is primarily a question of business is also an important factor for this country. The only firms in Europe capable of supplying pipes of such massive dimensions with reasonable delivery dates are Mannesmann, Thyssen and Hoesch.

The Russians, like it or not, have had a fairly close connection with the Thyssen steel piping works since they have plans to build a large diameter tube factory for which this country can best supply the know-how.

Nor should it be forgotten in connection with this that the Russians have credit of more than 1,500 million Marks for a period of ten to twelve years at an incredible interest rate for the present moment of 6.25 per cent. This is to bridge the gap between delivery of the pipes and the date in 1973 when the gas tap is turned on. This is an extensive concession.



Thyssen and Mannesmann pipes being loaded on the 'Krasnodon' from Leningrad (Photo: Michael Bissler)

Without doubt there are signs of a general change in climate in Soviet-Federal Republic relations.

As early as spring last year encouraged by ambassador Tsarapkin a second company to promote Soviet-Federal Republic relations, formed five years earlier, had obviously failed to operate successfully.

In the autumn there were encouraging interviews on the Soviet side and the visits of high ranking officials including departmental leader Belusov from the Soviet planning commission. He spent ten days in November visiting several cities and calling for intensified cooperation between this country and the Soviet Union.

There have been interesting cooperative agreements such as that between Siemens and a Soviet turbine manufacturer. Siemens for their part will supply measuring and control equipment. There is undoubted interest from the Soviet Union in this country's technology.

As soon as politics rears its head there is a stubborn refusal on the part of the Russians to enter into any trade agreement with the Federal Republic in which the words West Berlin appear.

Russia's interest in increased cooperation with Europe undoubtedly has an ulterior motive in that with a confrontation with the Chinese seeming closer all the time the Russians want to feel confident that when they turn their backs to the Western wall there will be no one there waiting with a knife.

With this in mind long-term economic ties are on offer. This country has no grounds for rejecting them. But the Soviet need for rapprochement has limits as we are likely to discover soon.

A television reporter asked Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller at the conclusion of natural gas negotiations in Essen whether he was expecting to be invited to Moscow in the near future. Karl Schiller offered the stage to Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev who said drily: "Moscow is not far." He made no mention of an invitation. *Fritz Ullrich Fack*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 February 1970)

Second decade of development aid needs readjusting

Opinions are united about which is the chief enemy to be combatted in the second decade of development aid.

The main opponent is no longer famine, sickness or undernourishment. It is the chief aim of the second decade of development aid programmes to satisfy the secondary needs of underdeveloped countries, the thirst for education, work and a decent place to live. Now that the enemy to be attacked has changed needless to say the plan of campaign must change accordingly.

Previously the "battlefield" was villages, but now attention is being turned to favelas, shanty towns and oildrum hamlets which proliferate around the big cities of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Political considerations will lead to a regional concentration of funds. In order to protect the United States from threats from its southern flank Western countries will give more attention to countries in Central and South America than has been the case to date.

Not all industrial nations which are taking up this idea are equally well prepared for the new situation.

In his statement of government policy on 28 October Chancellor Willy Brandt declared that the Bonn government would attempt to increase the amount of aid for developing nations by about eleven per cent per annum.

It is Economic Cooperation Minister Erhard Eppler's intention that multilateral organisations such as the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations should profit from this increase in resources.

But the most important source of aid, as far as the Federal Republic is concerned, is bilateral, that is to say when one State supports another.

It is an open secret that, if we keep our eyes open we can see, there is not a tight enough administration of this form of aid. There are abysses in the structure and the sluice gates are not completely watertight.

To date the system has been for the selection and control of development programmes to be undertaken by members of Federal Republic embassies, situated in the developing countries. On the other hand there has been a staff of travelling officials, supervisors and observers, such as those sent by the *Afrika-Verein* or the *Ibero-Amerika-Verein*.

This system has not really proved its worth. Although the course of years has brought with it a process of learning by trial and error the number of abortive investments in this country's development aid programme has been too high.

There are several reasons why this should be so.

The amount of interest that embassies have shown in development aid schemes is varying.

We have often heard members of the foreign service saying that in their opinion development aid is not one of the "classic duties" of an embassy.

This is all very well, but what then, we might well ask, is "a classic duty" of a mission in a developing country?

At the other extreme, diplomats who bother themselves too much about questions of development aid risk being reproved by Bonn for overstepping the mark.

In addition to this it must be taken into account that embassies in underdeveloped countries very often do not have sufficient staff.

As far as development aid programmes are concerned the detrimental effect of this is not only quantitative, it is also qualitative.

Another factor is that when a programme is formulated as the result of a whistle-stop tour of a travelling appraiser it is often a move to be made with the utmost caution.

If the Federal Republic is not to risk landing itself with projects that are white elephants, where serious projects are called for, it will have to alter the system through which it channels bilateral aid.

There is no patent remedy for this, at all.

For example, if an expert on development aid were specially appointed and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation tried to set him up in a country alongside the Federal Republic embassy there, he would in most cases create more problems than he solved.

In certain situations, however, parti-

Continued on page 12

■ TECHNOLOGY

New car ignition works under water

Ignition is the internal combustion engine's spark of life, the petrol-fuelled main power source of the motor car. Of late increasing power and rev count of the combustion engine have combined with clean exhaust regulations to make increasing demands on ignition.

In addition to the conventional ignition, coil battery ignition, ignition units with semiconductor elements have been developed in recent years. They give more current and perform more evenly over the entire rpm range, which of course is particularly noticeable at high or low revs.

Alongside conventional ignition with inductive energy storage condenser ignition units with capacitive energy storage have been marketed too. Because of the greater power condenser ignition is fairly impervious to shunts caused by combustion waste and impurities of all kinds on the plug.

Despite clear advantages neither the condenser ignition nor the coil ignition with semiconductor components has made a real breakthrough. In view of high technical expenditure and a relatively high price both have so far been used only in special cases.

The obvious conclusion is improve the straightforward design of the conventional ignition in order to keep it on a par with the increasing demands that are being made on it.

One such attempt is the Baur ignition system, which is permanently waterproof, boosts engine performance by means of increased ignition power and last but not least makes for cleaner exhausts by more intensive combustion of the fuel mixture.

The device consists of a new cap design for the spark plugs, a new distributor head and a new upper part of the coil. As is usual, all these components are made of synthetic materials. By means of a special process the structure of the material has been made impervious to electric charges and water.

Having seen the Baur ignition system continue to function with the exposed end of the plug and cable entirely under water the writer is convinced that the manufacturer's claim that the device is waterproof is true.

This alone is an advantage that every motorist will appreciate. At this time of the year when snow, ice and humid air are the order of the day ignition tends to suffer. In order to get the ignition to respond the motorist has to clean, that is dry, distributor head, cables and plugs. The permanently waterproof Baur system makes this tiresome task unnecessary.

The cable cap boosts ignition by means of a capacitance arranged parallel to the spark. This condenser is charged to the rhythm of the ignition sequence, the power being provided by the high-tension circuit of the ignition.

In order to ensure maximum current when the condenser unloads its charge in the path of the spark the capacitance must be adapted to the secondary circuit and the power of the energy source. The spark plug cap also contains a resistance to eliminate radio interference.

As this resistance is located in front of the condenser it at the same time prevents the condenser and ignition charge from being drained to the coil.

Trials have convinced the writer that a condenser arranged parallel to the path of the spark boosts the spark. The ray of light between the electrodes is brighter and broader than otherwise.

Increased ignition power undoubtedly intensifies combustion. The result is better utilisation of the fuel and less noxious gases in the exhaust.

The carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon count of exhaust fumes have been judged by the exhaust inspection department of Essen Technical Supervision Association to be well below statutory limits.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 January 1970)

Development aid

Continued from page 11

cularly where large-scale projects were foreseeen, he might in fact prove to be quite indispensable.

But in the majority of cases the main concern would be to find a means of compatibility with the country in question, and be flexible enough to make the necessary adjustments for this.

The first three special attachés for development aid sent to Federal Republic embassies (in Delhi, Ankara and Tunis) may be said to represent one of the possible alternatives.

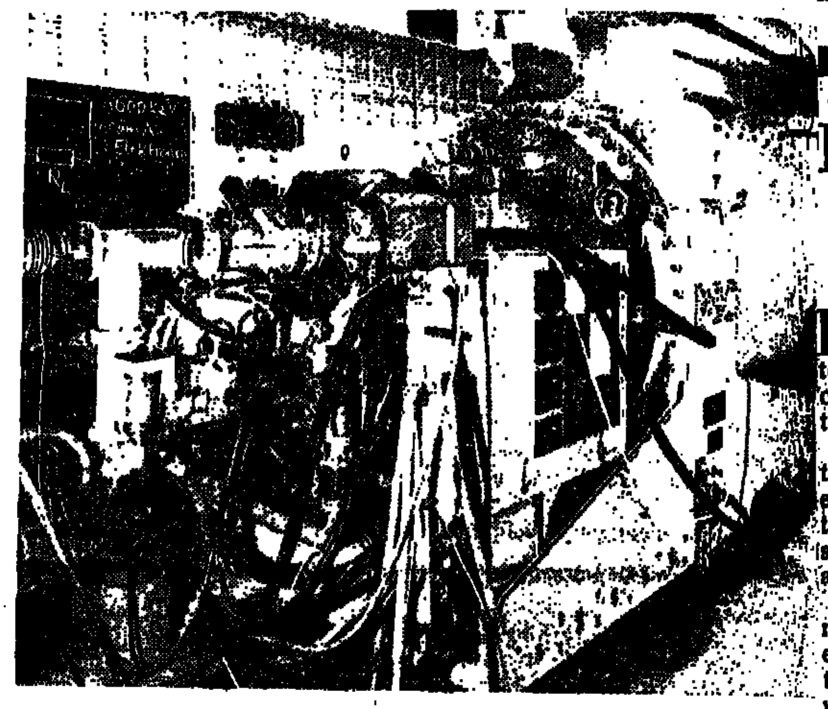
Apart from this it would be feasible for the Ministry for Economic Cooperation to set up working groups which would hold consultations and make decisions.

In these Federal Republic experts working in the country in question could work with the national supervisors and the economic advisers to the embassy.

Finally the Federal Republic could ensure the assistance of multilateral organisations such as the World Bank or the European Development Aid Fund for its bilateral aid programme,

Organisations such as these would be valuable allies since they often have well-staffed and adequately-equipped offices in underdeveloped countries.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 February 1970)



New particle accelerator in Berlin

A multi-purpose particle accelerator built by Brown, Boveri of Mannh[...] recently inaugurated at the Hahn-Meitner Institute in West Berlin. The accel[...] here seen from the outlet side. Costing one million Marks, it will be used to[...] resistance to radiation of, say, satellite solar cells as used in Azur, this co[...] first spacecraft. (Phot[...]

Coloured road surfaces

Brighter basic colours for road surfaces are advocated by the Federal government, Holger Börner, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, stated in answer to a Bundestag query by Alfred Ollesch of the Free Democrats.

In fog, rain or the dark, he noted, the black that has so far been most common colour swallows too much light. The Federal government, he added, has no means of bringing influence to bear on state authorities where road surfaces are concerned but has mentioned the matter.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 30 January 1970)

Radiation protectio[n] measures must b[e] coordinated

With the increase in peacef[ul ex]ploitation of atomic energy [...] tion protection and the safety of [...] plant assume greater importance a[s ...] year passes.

Scientific Research Minister Le[...] accordingly proposes to pay clo[se at]tention in future to technical a[nd ...] issues relating to the protection [of ...] general public from unintention[al ex]posure to radioactivity.

In a reorganisation at the Minis[try ...] sections dealing with aspects of this [prob]lem were combined to form a sp[ecial] department. The department will [...] continue current work on the cons[truc]tion of major nuclear power statio[ns ...] Biblis, Brunsbüttelkoog, Stade [...] Würgassen and work out the Fe[deral] government's safety measures fo[r the] next few years.

Permission to build nuclear plan[ts ...] matters stand, still largely a state [respon]sibility. It will probably continue [...] so. Experience over recent year[s has], however, shown that decisions a[re ...] everywhere made on the basis of the[...] principles. Supra-regional coordinati[on is] indispensable.

The Federal government does no[t pro]pose to deprive the states of their r[espon]sibility. It intends merely to dr[aw up] general regulations that must be o[...] in the construction and runni[ng of] nuclear plant. These include crit[...] both safety engineering and nucle[ar pow]er station location.

The need for a supra-regional a[...] to deal with the problem has re[...] been shown by the debate on n[...] power stations along the Upper Rhi[ne].

Fears have lately been express[ed in] Baden-Württemberg that Switzerl[and's] projected nuclear power stations [...] the uppermost reaches of the R[hine] might raise the temperature of the [...] to such an extent that no further [...] stations can be built along the Rh[ine in] this country.

These worries are no doubt exagg[erated] but they do show that the problem [...] be solved jointly by all countries [...] access to the river. The Ministry [...] Scientific Research could well repr[esent] this country on some such internati[onal] body.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 5 Februar[y ...])

Superheated gas is as good a conductor of electricity as metal. Passed through a magnetic field the gas collects electric power that can directly be tapped. Trials are in progress in the United States and the Soviet Union and also at the mining research institute in Essen,

The main difficulty is that of finding materials usable in handling superheated gas, but magneto-hydrodynamic direct conversion is not the only promising prospect for the coal industry. Coal can also be converted into gas by means of process heat from high-temperature nuclear reactors.

In addition, and no doubt also on a long-term basis, there are prospects of converting coal into liquid or gaseous fuel by means of hydrogen, a gas that will be such an inexpensive by-product of future nuclear reactors that it will be no more expensive to refine petrol from coal than from crude oil.

This claim was made recently to the annual general meeting of North Rhine-Westphalia rationalisation study group by

Rationalisation plans for Ruhr mining

Dr Kuhnke, managing director of Ruhrkohle, the Ruhr coal consortium.

It was the first public statement by Dr Kuhnke of his ideas and plans for the future of the Ruhr coal industry. Rationalisation within the industry is to be continued with the aim of introducing continuous propping in at least half the pits.

Continuous propping is a mechanical process by which hydraulic, interlocking pit props are automatically erected as machinery eats its way into the coalface. It results not only in a considerable increase in safety but also in a step nearer the target of mining coal without the use of the human hand.

This target forms part of Dr Kuhnke's plans to achieve a further target of an average 3,000 tons of coal mined and transported from each pit per day.

Were it to be achieved, productivity could be more than doubled in the next ten years to eight tons per man and shift. The Ruhr would then be able to rely on so few staff as to be able to pay wages comparable to those paid in the best growth industries.

Rationalisation plans, Dr Kuhnke continued, are further aimed at combining pits to form units capable of mining and transporting more than 10,000 tons of coal a day.

At the same time mining is to be concentrated on the most promising seams in order to optimise costs. This target is to be achieved step by step by means of organisational mergers and concentration of investment.

Similar plans are entertained for coke and power production. Dr Kuhnke frankly admitted that the Ruhr mining industry is pushed for time in respect of these targets.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 January 1970)

■ TRAFFIC LAWS

Legal difficulties of sentencing traffic offenders

Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung

Damage, drunken drivers and short prison sentences were among the topics discussed at the eighth conference of judges responsible for dealing with traffic offences, held recently in Goslar.

Following hectic debate lasting until the last minute of the three-day conference agreement was reached on a resolution designed to guarantee equality and security before the law in awarding damages to the victims of road accidents.

The catalogue of fines charged automatically instead of court cases and sentences was, on the other hand, found by the legal experts to have proved on the whole a success.

In average cases of drunken driving, courts were recommended to fine first offenders who have not been responsible for a serious accident a sum equivalent to one or two net salaries.

In more serious instances prison sentences may be indispensable even for first offenders, who should then be banned from driving for not less than a year, starting on the day the police confiscate the licence.

A second offence ought regularly to be followed by a prison sentence, unless an extremely high fine suffices. Suspended sentences are not generally to be recommended when only a short time has elapsed since the first offence. The offender should be banned from driving for at least two years.

Subsequent offences, the conference recommended, should be followed by a prison sentence and a driving ban for either five years or so or for life.

Traffic offenders serving sentences of six months or less ought not, the conference felt, to be sent to an open prison, unless, that is, rehabilitation is called for. Prison authorities were called on to experiment with new forms of imprisonment for traffic offenders with the aim of preventing recidivism.

A proposal was also made for traffic offenders to be sent to a closed prison from which they could continue their normal jobs. Priority should certainly be given to intensive and individual road safety training.

The conference finally called for statistics on the success of prison sentences to be kept and for more intensive criminological research into traffic offences and forms of imprisonment to be undertaken.

In a resolution on the catalogue of fines for minor offences the conference expressed its satisfaction with experiences over the past year. The police, it was suggested, might be well advised to pay more attention than in the past to offences that are likely to result in accidents and be more generous where trifling offences are concerned.

The police should refrain from opening proceedings in cases of minor offences in which complex investigations might prove necessary or in which the offender has suffered enough as it is, the memento of his escapade having already been an expensive business,

The conference's resolution on damages clashes with the opinion of the Federal Court of Justice. In order to ensure security and equality before the law the conference expressed the opinion that injuries and appropriate damges must definitely be catalogued.

Karlsruhe case law, on the other hand, forbids the use of lists of damages awards, insisting that the awards be based on individual considerations.

The Goslar conference was also in favour of individual considerations being taken into account, but only in the form of adjustments to the catalogue level. The economic circumstances of the injured party ought not, it recommended, to be taken into account.

Hamburg University department of traffic studies was commissioned to work on a draft catalogue of damages awards. At a future conference, it was suggested, there should be discussion as to whether the amounts of money currently awarded in damages are warranted.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 February 1970)

Minister advocates improved autobahn ambulance services

Dr Hans Apel, chairman of the Bundestag transport sub-committee, advocated a comprehensive network of ambulance services on trunk roads at Goslar on 30 January.

In an address to the eighth conference of judges and lawyers specialising in traffic offences Dr Apel expressed the opinion that full use should be made of the facilities of the police, the Red Cross, the Federal border patrol, the Bundeswehr and other organisations.

A comprehensive network of first aid facilities for road accidents ought no longer to be shackled by federalism, he maintained. "The possibility of bleeding to death ought not to be greater in one state than in another,"

Apel pointed out that according to figures compiled by specialists in the field at least 2,000 people killed on the roads every year could still be alive if only medical attention had been forthcoming promptly enough. He called on the general public to pay more attention to the problem.

Reviewing transport policy plans for the seventies Dr Apel stressed his determination to pay greater attention to interior safety in motor cars. In a month or two the Federal government is to commission a report on what has already been achieved in this sector.

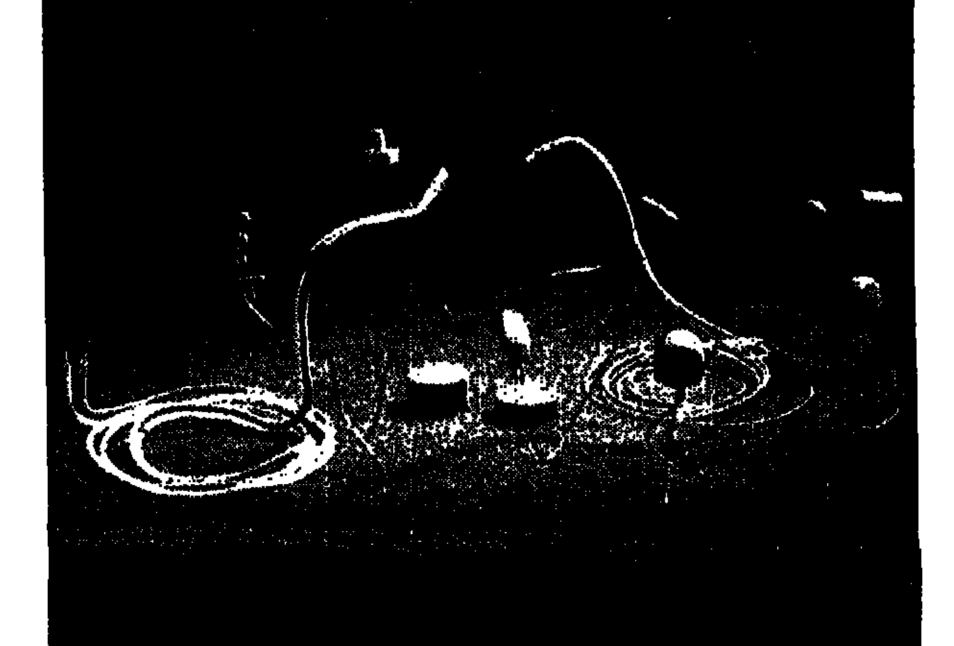
A reasonable reform of road haulage taxation will not be possible this year, he noted. The Leber Pfennig, nicknamed after the Minister of Transport, Georg Leber, will probably have to remain in force for a further year.

In connection with car interior safety the conference called on all concerned to devote more attention to the problem than in the past. A study group noted that swift implementation of appropriate measures must be aimed at in national and international negotiations.

Professor Ernst Fiala of West Berlin, head of the department of motor vehicle technology at the Technical University, pointed out that regulations must be in accord with international standards and manufacturers should be required to conform to a certain safety level rather than to a specification.

Dr Fiala advocated interesting the general public in accident-protected cars. Car buyers are not as yet too concerned about safety factors, he maintained.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 January 1970)



Cold conductors

At first glance this exotic scene could be taken to be a memento of far-off places. It was in fact photographed in an electronics laboratory. The serpents are not evil, either; they protect materials from destruction. A brand of electrical resistances called cold conductors, they are put to work in, say, electromotors. Should the motor overheat, the cold conductor either trips the switch of an acoustic or optical warning signal or switches the motor off. This latest category of electronic component is also used in level regulation and supervision of liquids. (Photo: Siemens)

Provisional licence issued after ban

Local government committees responsible for judging applications for reissue of driving licences after a driving ban has lapsed have hit upon a new idea. Thea are issuing motorists with a provisional licence to which certain conditions are attached (German driving licences being otherwise valid for life).

Conditions include a ban on night driving and use of a car at weekends, both designed to reduce the risk of further drunken driving.

Dr Hans Meier of Frankfurt watch committee confirms that this compromise is undergoing trials. It is intended as a transitional measure to aid motorists who need their cars to earn a living.

Administrative courts have no objection to the procedure, but it must clearly be stated that the general run of applications for reissue of a driving licence cannot be dealt with in this way.

The local government committees have continual trouble with motorists who apply for reissue of their licences but are still considered by the authorities to be unfit to drive.

If the applicant suffers from physical defects or has been caught driving during the ban the authorities have little difficulty in justifying their decision. A decision is more difficult when the authorities' sole argument against reissue of the licence is that the applicant was banned from driving for having been in charge of a motor vehicle while under the influence of drink.

In such cases, Dr Meier feels, the courts ought to pay greater attention to the danger to other road-users resulting from too short a ban than to the gravity of the original offence.

It is better for the judge to impose a longer driving ban and leave open the possibility of earlier reissue of the offender's licence should the authorities feel it safe to do so, Dr Meier concludes.

It is still largely unknown that anyone who has been banned from driving for more than three months must retake the driving test. He must take fresh driving lessons and is treated as as a complete beginner.

Since late last summer an amendment to road traffic regulations has made the retaking of the driving test compulsory in all but a very few cases.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 6 February, 1970)

Safety does not sell

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Half the people who die on the roads are motorists or passengers. Three cars in four are involved in frontal collisions, in thirteen per cent of accidents the main impact is from the side and in the remaining twelve per cent from the rear.

In view of these alarming figures demands for accident-protected vehicles were reiterated at the eighth conference of judges and barristers specialising in traffic offences, held recently in Goslar.

It looks as though the demand is to be partly fulfilled this year. A spokesman for the Transport Ministry told delegates that road traffic regulations are to be amended to include vehicle safety provisions before the end of 1970.

What is more, brake and lighting guidelines are to be framed at the next session of the Common Market Council of Ministers. Further regulations on seat belts, vision, doors, passenger compartments, headrests, tyres, seats, warning triangles and fire protection are in preparation.

A spokesman for the motor industry declared that maufacturers invest 500 million Marks a year in safety research. Work is continually being carried out on the concertina zone (front and rear body end designed to absorb impact) but customers still pay more attention to chrome and paintwork than to safety, he stated.

The consumer must be made more safety-conscious, the motor industry spokesman concluded.

A working party dealt with the problems resulting from the regulations, in force since 1 September 1969, according to which a first offender, particularly a drunken driver, need only be given a prison sentence of up to six months if the judge is convinced that a fine will not suffice.

Dr Groothoff, a Hamburg local government official, demanded experiments with forms of imprisonment in which the offender goes about his normal job during the daytime and returns to gaol in the evening.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 January 1970)